DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, much colder, southwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,614. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅞c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate the only business was the introduction of a few bills. In the Assembly there was some debate on the bill to issue liquor licenses to the Wagner Palace Car Company, after which, at 11:30 o'clock, the Assembly adjourned. Strong opposition to the proposed distribution of free coal to the poor was developed at the public hearing. Arguments were made before the Senate committee on the Ford, Grady, and McCarren School bills.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The committee reports in the Quay case were submitted to the Senate yesterday. Mr. Burrows of Michigan voted in committee with the Democrats in opposition to the seating of the Pennsylvanian. Mr. Tayler of Ohio and Mr. Littlefield of Maine addressed the House yesterday in support of the majority and minority reports, respectively, in the Roberts case. The latter was allowed an hour and a half to present his own defense. Senator Ross yesterday spoke on the government of the Philippines, advocating the establishment of a separate department to care for colonial dependencies.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller telegraphed the British War Office last night that Gen. Warren was occupying the positions he took two days ago. He hesitated to attack the strong position in his front, and Gen. Buller announced his intention to try to seize at night a position commanding the Boer flank. Mr. Montagu White, the Transvaal agent at London, had a long conference yesterday with Secretary Hay. Ambassador and Mrs. White, with other Americans, yesterday attended the first Court promenade at Berlin. Arguments against the Franco-American reciprocity treaty were heard in Paris yesterday. The relatives of Ruskin have refused the offer of a grave in Westminster Abbey. Assumptionist Fathers are on trial in Paris.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Weather Forecaster Henry A. Hazen died yesterday in Washington from the effects of a bicycle collision.

Samuel Scott Slater (Rep.) defeated Leon W. Goldrich (Dem.) by 852 votes in the special election for Member of Assembly in the Thirty-first District.

Page 2.

The attorney for Abram Kling went to Albany to confer with Gov. Roosevelt and made public a letter to Superintendent Kilburn demanding immediate action.

Page 3.

Count Boni de Castellane made an early morning visit to the Gould offices and spent the afternoon with the Countess in making calls. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould called on the couple at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Page 4.

The testimony given by Roland B. Molineux before the Coroner was admitted as evidence in the trial yesterday. Mr. Osborne promises to rest the case of the prosecution to-day.

Mrs. Mary Haskell of Needham, Mass., was fatally hurt Monday night by a burglar at the home of her sister, in Franklinville, N. J.

Page 6.

It is said that the Mazet committee counsel fees will be $10,000 each for Frank Moss and John Proctor Clarke, and $5,000 for Mr. Laimbeer. Mr. Moss has not been consulted on the subject.

Corporation Counsel Whalen approved the charter amendment regarding the issue of rapid transit bonds, after a few verbal changes had been made, and the measure will be taken to Albany to-day.

Page 8.

John H. Stephens of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., was attacked by two highwaymen yesterday and seriously hurt. He was robbed of $100 and a gold watch and chain.

Page 11.

Bonds of the City of New York to the amount of $5,568,483,90, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, were sold yesterday by Controller Coler.

Page 14.

Charges relating to the disposition of the contents of a pocketbook found on the street have been made against Policeman Milton H. Teator by Thomas Flashlan, a messenger boy.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ICE CUTTERS FIND HUMAN BODY.

A Hand Frozen in the Ice Leads to the Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 23.—One of a number of men who were cutting ice near Litchfield yesterday found the hand of a human being upon the surface of the ice of the small lake from which the ice was being harvested. It was frozen in the ice and was covered with snow, but when the latter was cleared away the body of the owner of the hand was seen in the water below.

The ice was quickly chopped away and the body lifted to the surface. It was that of a man between thirty and thirty-five years old and was badly decomposed. Papers found in the pockets identified the man as John Prue of Bridgeport. No such person was known about Litchfield.

FLED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Connecticut Man Left Home Because He Feared the Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 23.—No trace of W. Palmer, who has been missing from his home in South Norwalk for the past two weeks, has been secured. The police are positive that he is alive and in hiding, suffering from a delusion that his friends are seeking to put him in an insane asylum. This was his great dread during an illness of grip he had some weeks ago when he complained of trouble with his head.

This belief is strengthened by the fact that the day before he disappeared he consulted a lawyer and asked if he could be incarcerated in an asylum without a trial. These facts have just been made known to the family. Mr. Palmer is in good bodily health and perfectly able to work.

ELECTRICITY STOPS FIREMEN.

Blaze in a Brooklyn Elevated Motor Car Causes a Small Panic.

A half dozen Brooklyn firemen were thrown to the pavement last night by an electric shock communicated from the third rail of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road through the stream of water which they were playing on a burning motor car on the structure above them. No one was hurt, but the momentarily abandoned stream played havoc with neighboring windows and the crowd of spectators present. Many panes of glass were shattered by the force of the hose stream, and every one within range was drenched.

As Motor Car No. 258, with three coaches, drew up at the Flatbush Avenue station, the passengers were startled by a sheet of flame, which shot up from the motor box. A small panic ensued in the effort of every one to get out of the car first, but order was restored by the efforts of employes, and all escaped to the station platform in safety. In the meantime an alarm of fire had been sent in. When the firemen arrived the car was ablaze. A big crowd had been attracted by the light to the square below. On account of the troublesome third rail it was difficult to play an effective stream, and the fire was not extinguished until the car was almost destroyed. Traffic was delayed for an hour. The company estimates the loss on the car at $5,000.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BOERS HOLDING WARREN IN CHECK

British Commander Finds It Difficult to Advance.

STRONG POSITION FACES HIM

Heavy Artillery Duel is Maintained for Two Days.

Gen. Buller Telegraphs that He Had Planned an Important Flanking Movement for Last Night.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23, was posted to-night:

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion's Kop.

"It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly.

"It can only be approached over bare, open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them.

"But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Creusot and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches, and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion Kop, the salient of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift.

"It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

Gen. Buller also reports that the wounded Jan. 20 included:

Second Lancashires—Capts. Dod, Whyte, and Ormond, and Lieut. Campbell.

York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuts. Halford and Duckworth.

West Surreys—Capts. Raitt (since dead) and Warden, and Lieuts. Smith and Wedd.

Staff Capt. Dallas.

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Ladysmith:

"Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgieter's Drift, but the camp still remains in position there to-day.

Dispatches from Boer sources describe the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith as more heavy than any previous firing and as intended to discourage a sortie, symptoms of preparations for egress from the town having been observed from the Boer positions.

From Gen. Buller's dispatch it would seem that his great turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation.

His plans apparently have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry against formidable positions by daylight and discloses his purpose to assault the Spion Kop Heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it, and thus commands the adjacent country, an important and possibly a decisive step will be accomplished.

His dispatch reached the War Office rather early in the night and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the messages during the night, but toward 2 A. M. copies of the dispatch were made for distribution among the newspaper offices. These arrived too late for extended comment.

The Morning Post and The Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the dispatch, and take hope from the projected night attack, but, all things considered, the dispatch looks like preparation for worse news.

Political considerations, both foreign and domestic, press upon the military authorities the necessity of speedily accomplishing something. These authorities may be persuaded to urge Gen. Buller to attempt his great operation without adequate preparation. This impression, whether true or not, is abroad.

Apparently, Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with Buller's operation. Buller and the War Office communicate with each other direct. Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

The Times, commenting editorially upon Gen. Buller's dispatch, says:

"It can but tend to increase the severe strain from which the nation is suffering. We must await the result of his attempt to seize the formidable Boer position with courage and coolness. His success may be decisive; but the danger of the attempt is evidently great. The intense excitement of the besieged in Ladysmith may be imagined."

"Gen. Warren is moving with commendable, indeed imperative, caution; but it must not be forgotten that delay, however caused, must tell in many respects in favor of the enemy. The Boers have, it is true, fallen back when hard pressed, but they have gained time to bring up men, guns, ammunition, and supplies to the position they have selected for their principal stand, and to intrench it in thorough fashion, the fashion they understand so well. Until that position has been taken and its defenders routed and badly cut up, the relief of Ladysmith cannot be considered secure."

BOER STORY OF THE FIGHTING.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.—A battle has been raging along the Olivier's Hoek Road since Saturday between the Boers under Pretorius and 6,000 British. The fighting is in full swing at Spion's Kop. The Boers under Botha and Cronje have been sent thither.

The British elsewhere are only making a reconnoissance of the Boer positions.

President Steyn was under fire at the foremost position of the Free Staters.

The quarters of Gens. White and Hunter were smashed this morning by a shot from "Long Tom." It is not known whether any of the occupants of the building were killed.

The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela River. Their naval guns have been firing steel-pointed armor-piercing shells.

The three British positions are the old Chieveley Camp, nearest Colenso; the central position at Swartzkop Drift, where they hold both banks of the river, and a point higher up in the direction of Zunckles, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat. On the summit of the terraces at Swartzkop they have placed five naval guns, and have brought the field artillery across the river to a small kopje on the northern bank, whence they keep up an incessant and terrific cannonade on the Boer trenches.

Since the beginning of the week communication with the different positions has been kept up under the ordeal of this cannonade, the casualties resulting from this being heavier than those that occurred at Colenso. One of the shells from the naval guns killed a father and son, Free Staters, who were chatting at the time. Strangely, neither had any visible wounds.

Reports being received that 2,000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Densberg Ridge, a strong patrol was sent to reconnoitre. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, whence a terrific rifle fire and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened.

The Boers lost fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer position from Swartzkop has been heavy, chiefly from a battery brought across the river. On Saturday afternoon the cannonade became exceedingly brisk, and under cover thereof the infantry advanced in three lines to a second row of little kopjes, which they occupied at nightfall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer positions.

It was expected that there would be no further action till to-day. Yesterday afternoon, however, signs were discerned of an intended movement in the British northern camp.

When the heat, which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn off, the British cannon started in full force, and their infantry advanced in extended order.

Gens. Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passed. When the Mauser fire opened a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The vindictive crash of lyddite shells, the sharp volleys of Lee-Metfords, and the whiplike crack of Mausers were interspersed with the boom of the Boer Maxims. The battle ended with darkness, but not without evidences of execution among the British that were manifest at sunrise.

Field Cornet Ernst Emilio was killed; nor did the Generals escape unscathed.

At the central position Swartzkop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low kopjes on the banks of the Tugela unmolested. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and, although their naval guns kept up the usual terrible racket, the advance was stopped and the British had to count out their dead and wounded.

Commandant Viljoen and two burghers were knocked senseless by an explosion of lyddite, but Commandant Viljoen recovered. Field Cornet Heilbron was wounded, and on refusing to surrender, was shot.

The British loss was probably insignificant. They complain that sporting Mausers were found on the field, and soft-nosed bullets, with Lee-Metfords. The Boers admit that sporting Mausers were occasionally found, but they deny the charge respecting expansive bullets. Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at the Swartzkop position this side the river.

One thousand infantry and a battery advanced yesterday to the second row of low hills between the Republicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2,000 yards, but the Federals maintained the silence of death. This must have puzzled the British, as the advance was stopped, and this morning they had retired to their old positions.

The sixty-ninth birthday of Gen. Joubert was celebrated Friday by Gen. Botha reconnoitring in force toward the Drakensberg Mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement. Gen. Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers south of Ladysmith. The President was in high spirits. He proposes to make a tour of all the laagers.

Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets Friday night.

PRETORIA, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Colesberg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer positions there at 10 o'clock this morning. There was heavy fighting, but the result is not known. According to the latest accounts, the Boers were holding their positions.

A dispatch from Colenso of Thursday, Jan. 18, says a patrol of 200 men under Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting, was surrounded, but succeeded in fighting its way back. It is reported that four men were killed and thirty were wounded and made prisoners.

RELIEF IS NEARING MAFEKING.

GABERONES, Bechuanaland, Jan. 17, (via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 23.)—A reconnoitring force this morning found the Boers on the Basuto Hill, which the British, supported by an armored train, occupied. Later to-day the cyclist scouts reconnoitred the Boer main laager, ten miles south of Fort Gaberones. They describe it as large and strongly intrenched.

There is increased activity in the Boers' position at Crocodile Pools, but, with the exception of a couple of shells, Col. Plumer's outposts have not heard from them to-day.

MAFEKING, Jan. 10, (via Beira, Jan. 18.)—Since the artillery attack of Jan. 3 the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place. Natives report that the Boer chief gunner is wounded, that five men were killed, and that their breastworks were damaged during the recent engagement.

Commandant Erasmus and his friends are reported to have departed, and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number. Their estimated strength is 2,000 men.

PORTUGUESE SOIL IS INVADED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Mail advices from Lisbon say:

"It has been officially notified to the Government here from Lorenzo Marques that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory from Umballa to Rhodesia. A force of artillery has been sent there from Lorenzo Marques, and the Governor there has demanded reinforcements from here.

"Everything is being carried out with all possible secrecy, but I am informed on good authority that a portion of the troops have already started for Lorenzo Marques, and that others will follow immediately."

The correspondent in question adds: "I am sending a cable with this letter, but I fear it will be suppressed."

The editor of The Daily Mail appends this note: "The telegram was suppressed."

Umballa is north of Inhambane, which is a few miles above Cabe das Correntes, (Cape Wilberforce,) and the movement apparently indicates that the Boers are engaged in gun-running and men-importing through Rhodesia, or that, perhaps, they are planning to take Col. Plumer in the flank.

ROSEBERY ON WAR'S LESSONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the new Town Hall at Chatham to-day, Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said:

"In such a war we must have bad moments. But I trust that, in the providence of God, we are striking a balance of the evils Great Britain has undergone and the good derived, and I do not think the balance is much against Great Britain."

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said:

"I was never so proud of my country as during the week following the battle of the Tugela River, when party politics disappeared absolutely and gave way to a passionate resolve to pour out the last shilling and the last man to assist the country in

Continued on Page 3.

A GIFT FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago University Will Be the Recipient of $50,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—As a result of the recent acquisition of the Gurley paleontological collection, John D. Rockefeller will give the University of Chicago $50,000. The Gurley specimens include 700,000 Mississippi Valley fossils.

The collection was valued at $125,000, and its gatherer agreed to contribute $50,000 of the sum, the rest being paid by the college. This amount will be duplicated by Mr. Rockefeller, who will allow the $50,000 to count in the completion of the $1,000,000 which was to be raised by the institution in order that it might receive a similar sum from the Standard Oil magnate.

PULLMAN'S $10,000 FEE.

His Estate Claims that Amount for His Attendance at One Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, to-day filed their second additional inventory in the estate. It consisted of one item numbered 235 and considered good. It was as follows:

"Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Reorganization Committee: Proportion of fee for services of George M. Pullman as a member of said committee, fee for himself having attended one meeting and for Mr. Ream, his successor, fixed at $20,000, of which Mr. Ream allots one-half to the estate."

Probate Court officials who saw the entry were of the opinion that $10,000 pay for attending a meeting of any kind was remuneration of which few men even dreamed.

PIPE WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM.

New Company Incorporated—Buys an Idle Stove Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Birmingham Pipe and Casting Company was incorporated to-day by E. A. Abrams and H. K. Spencer of Chester, Ill., and J. F. Hatcher of Columbus, Ohio, with a capital of $55,000. E. W. Abrams was elected President and F. E. Glenn of St. Charles, Ill., Secretary.

This company has purchased the long-idle plant of the Baxter Stove Works, including a block of ground in the city limits, a number of sheet-iron buildings, engine, boiler, cupola, &c., and will convert the property into a soil pipe plant, employing 150 hands and consuming forty tons of pig iron a day.

The men interested operate hollow-ware works at Chester, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio, and other points, and will add the manufacture of iron kettles, &c., to the Birmingham plant later on. The new plant will be in operation by May.

CHEAPER GAS FOR HAVERHILL.

Commission Fixes the Price at 80 Cents, Beginning Feb. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Gas Commission this morning made its decision in the Haverhill case, in which, after reviewing the hearing, it orders that the price of gas in that city be cut from $1 to 80 cents from and after Feb. 1. In the decision the Commissioners say: "In addition to the payment of an average dividend of about 8 per cent. the company has accumulated a surplus invested in its plant, estimated to represent $275,000."

The board goes on to say that the obvious purpose and tendency of the Gas Securities Company are to capitalize the company's surplus. To pay interest upon the new bonds will annually require a sum greater by more than 60 per cent. than the highest regular dividends ever paid by the gas company. The existence of this burden is a virtual declaration of a purpose in the Gas Securities Company practically to take out of the gaslight company that portion of the profits which the management has been accustomed to reserve within the corporation for the joint benefit of the company and its consumers.

"In view of these facts," says the commission, "there is no reason to believe that the former policy of the company in the treatment of profits will be continued, but there is ample reason to assume that it will turn over to the Gas Securities Company until its notes are satisfied whatever provision for contingencies may be included in the price. To such a policy consumers ought not to be asked to contribute."

WESTERN EDUCATOR ILL.

Dr. Von Holst of Chicago University Will Go to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The health of Dr. Herman E. Von Holst, head of the department of history at the University of Chicago, is so shattered that he has given his private library to the university, and will go to Europe, to stay indefinitely. Dr. Von Holst has been afflicted with nervous trouble for a year or more. He spent the last vacation at his Summer home in Oconomowoc, but did not improve, and in the Fall, instead of giving his courses at the university, went into a sanitarium at Oconomowoc. Prof. Turner of Wisconsin has been conducting his seminary and Prof. Schwill carrying on his other work.

The Board of Trustees at a meeting yesterday received a letter from Dr. Von Holst, in which he offered as a gift to the institution his library of about 3,000 volumes. It is especially rich in American history, a subject on which the educator is a recognized authority. The only condition of the present is that if on his return from Europe he has recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his labors he may withdraw any books he desires at any time.

As to the prospect that Dr. Von Holst will again be able to take up his tasks, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Secretary of the board, said: "We cannot tell, we can only hope."

NO HOME FOR HER UNDER LAW.

Novel Case Confronts New Jersey Board of Children's Guardians.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The State Board of Children's Guardians laid before Gov. Voorhees to-day a novel case which confronts it in Hudson County. The law contains a provision to the effect that children shall only be placed in the care of families who profess the same religious faith as the parents of the children.

In framing the law it was not expected any unusual faith would be found, but there is in the Hudson County Almshouse a child whose parents were members of the Mohammedan faith. The little one was born in West Hoboken, and unless a change in the law is made there seems to be no provision under it by which a home for the child outside of the Almshouse can be found, as no suitable family can be found in this State.

$1,000 FOR SAVING A WOMAN.

Husband Offered that Amount, but Rescuer Had to Sue for It.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 23.—David Rutherford was awarded a judgment of $1,000 in the Circuit Court against David Hiley for saving the latter's wife from drowning.

During a flood last Spring, Hiley and his wife were swept off a bridge by a torrent. Hiley reached land and offered $1,000 for the rescue of his wife. Rutherford, after a long struggle, brought the woman to shore, but Hiley, who is a wealthy farmer, refused to pay the reward. Rutherford sued, and the jury allowed him the full amount.

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago.
The Lake Shore Limited—most comfortable train in the world—every day at 5:30 P. M. from Grand Central Station, by New York Central.—Adv.

SLATER IS ASSEMBLYMAN

Republican Wins by 852 Votes in the Thirty-first District.

Defeats Goldrich, the Democratic Nominee, Reversing the Result of the November Election.

The special election for Member of Assembly in the Thirty-first District turned defeat into victory for the Republicans. Samuel Scott Slater received a majority of 852 votes.

The election was called by proclamation of Gov. Roosevelt, in consequence of the death of Assemblyman-elect Edwin C. Stone, (Dem.,) who at the election in November received 5,624 votes, against 5,562 cast for Mr. Slater. There was a number of defective ballots, and some trouble occurred over the election district returns. As a consequence, Mr. Slater filed a protest and preparations were made by both parties for a contest. The Democratic leader of the district is Isaac A. Hopper, who defeated Charles Welde last Fall; while the Republican leader is Silas Croft, Surveyor of the Port. As the fight was about to begin Mr. Stone died. Mr. Slater then declared that he would not make a contest for the seat and demanded a special election. This was ordered, and a day was set for the registration of new voters. The number of new voters who registered was 719, while the names of 13,163 who had registered last Fall were continued on the lists.

The Democrats placed in nomination Leon W. Goldrich, and the Republicans again nominated Mr. Slater. Both candidates made a house-to-house canvass. The polls opened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and closed at 5 P. M. Before 9 A. M. the majority of the vote had been cast. The Republicans especially turning out early in force. There was no trouble of any kind throughout the day. When the returns began to come in at 6 o'clock it was soon evident that Mr. Slater would have a comfortable majority. By 7 o'clock Slater's election was assured, and the Republicans gathered at the Central Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and forming a parade marched through the district headed by a brass band. The following telegram was received by Assemblyman-elect Slater from his opponent:

Accept my heartiest congratulations for your beautiful victory. LEON W. GOLDRICH.

The following table shows the vote cast by election districts yesterday, and at the November election:

Election District.	Slater. Rep. Jan. 23.	Goldrich. Dem. Jan. 23.	Slater. Rep. Nov. 7.	Stone. Dem. Nov. 7.
1	127	65	158	115
2	116	162	103	82
3	146	146	138	166
4	120	151	154	199
5	116	200	137	243
6	189	204	191	261
7	153	161	207	213
8	117	112	104	170
9	102	78	171	119
10	117	143	161	189
11	137	188	178	312
12	119	172	138	230
13	171	108	160	146
14	139	83	175	102
15	168	118	170	156
16	149	102	145	140
17	116	101	141	147
18	131	77	150	100
19	157	86	181	149
20	104	133	128	164
21	113	113	126	169
22	161	104	158	171
23	124	34	127	58
24	131	78	154	92
25	95	61	117	107
26	162	72	168	168
27	134	106	166	176
28	150	61	157	87
29	167	91	187	149
30	183	92	201	145
31	118	92	132	128
32	119	69	101	129
33	129	77	138	124
34	156	124	191	180
35	115	97	99	141
36	135	92	138	146
Total	4,870	4,018	5,562	5,624

Leader Croft, when interviewed on the result, said: "There were fully 3,000 votes in the district that were not cast to-day. Mr. Slater labored under certain conditions last Fall that were unfavorable to him. This time, however, we had a straight fight, and I had no doubt of the result from the start."

There was much cutting among the Democrats, and some of them declared themselves openly for Slater.

ELKINS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Senator Is Being Mentioned for the Nomination—He Is in Doubt About Running.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Stephen B. Elkins has been "boomed" for Vice President. The mention of his name for that office, and the assertion that Senator Hanna has a most kindly feeling for the Senator from West Virginia, but thinks that he is better fitted for the floor of the Senate than he is to preside over that body, has been publicly made. That Mr. Elkins has heard of the proposition that he seek the nomination there is no doubt, as he is reported as not knowing what to do about it.

Mr. Elkins is said to have declared that he does not quite answer the requirements made a few days ago by his colleague, Senator Scott, for "a good Western man" for the office. But his intimacy with the President, which is as close as that of Senator Hanna, is referred to as pointing him out as likely to be a most acceptable running mate and asociate after the election, if his party should win with him on the ticket.

The friends of Senator Elkins admit that his identification with corporations may serve to render him less advantageous as a candidate than if he were not so prominently connected with them. But it is also maintained that this would be an element of strength, assuring the corporations of a friend and protector if Mr. Elkins was chosen to preside over the Senate.

One consideration that would weigh, it is said, with Mr. Elkins, in deciding whether he would run for Vice President is the fact that if he does not become Vice President he is about to enter upon a struggle to be re-elected Senator, compared with which all his prior struggles will seem tame and uninteresting. The Democrats came very close to getting a majority of the Legislature in the last election.

Mr. Elkins has twice carried the State, both times under adverse circumstances, and he does not enjoy the prospect of trying it again with the possibility of defeat. If he can get the nomination for Vice President he will expect to carry West Virginia. He is not so confident of being able to carry it for Senator.

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Silver Republicans and Populists to Take Name of Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—According to Secretary Charles S. Hampton of the Democratic State Central Committee the tripartite name under which the anti-Republicans have worked will be abandoned this year, and Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists will unite under the name of Democrats.

It is considered a useless expense to keep up three separate organizations. It is expected, Mr. Hampton says, that each of the three organizations will call separate conventions, but the three will meet at the same place and on the same day.

ONE GOEBEL LEADER DESERTS.

Ex-Judge Morton Can See No Ground for the Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky. Jan. 23.—Judge J. R. Morton, one of the leading supporters of Goebel in Central Kentucky, will say to-morrow in a card that he has carefully examined the evidence of the contestants for seats of the Republicans and concluded that "the evidence offered by the contestants altogether fails to support the right or claim of contestants to the offices they seek. Their claim under the evidence, in my judgment, is without foundation in law or in morals."

He further says the course the Democrats are pursuing will plunge the party into "a gulf of disaster if not of dishonor."

HANNA HIRES MORE OFFICES.

The New Rooms in Cleveland May Be the McKinley Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The entire sixth floor of the big Perry-Payne Building on Superior Street, in which Senator Hanna's offices are located, have been leased by the Senator, and the last of the recent tenants moved to another floor to-day. An extra rear corridor not accessible from the stairways and elevators is being constructed. The offices are being wired for desk telephones, and an independent exchange for both local and long distance telephone service will be put in.

This is taken to indicate that the Perry-Payne Building will be the McKinley headquarters before the Republican National Convention and possibly one of the Republican National headquarters thereafter.

HENRY ALLEN HAZEN DEAD.

Weather Forecaster Succumbs to Injuries Received in Bicycle Collision with a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Henry Allen Hazen, one of the chief forecasters of the Weather Bureau, died here to-night as the result of injuries received last night by a bicycle collision with a negro pedestrian. His skull was badly fractured, and he continued unconscious up to the time of his death.

Prof. Hazen was born in Serur, India, fifty years ago, his father being at that time a missionary. The professor was graduated from Dartmouth in 1871, and then was connected with the scientific department of Yale for nine years. He joined the United States Signal Service, now the Weather Bureau, May 1, 1881.

Among the scientific devices produced by Prof. Hazen are the sling psychrometer and the thermometer shelter. He also established tables for reduction of barometric readings to sea level, and was the author of numerous meteorological papers.

Prof. Hazen was a bachelor and resided with a sister and two nephews.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Incorporated in New Jersey with a Capital of $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Excelsior Telephone, Telegraph and Subways Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $5,000,000. The company is formed to do a general telephone and telegraph business, and to erect poles and wires and construct underground conduits. The incorporators are Richard White, New York; John Scott and C. N. King, Jersey City.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the People's Telephone Corporation, and Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, both denied any knowledge last night of this newly incorporated concern or its incorporators. The People's and Knickerbocker Companies have been carrying on negotiations for a good while, looking toward a merger.

ALABAMA COAL CONTRACTS.

Southern Pacific to Take 150,000 Tons at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Southern Railway is now loading a six-thousand-ton tow of Walker County Alabama coal from its tipples at Greenville on its barges to be taken down the Mississippi River to New Orleans for use by the Southern Pacific. The Alabama Block Coal Company, a syndicate representing the Virginia and Alabama Coal Company, Southern Coal Company, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, and the Deer Creek Coal Company, has secured a contract with the Southern Pacific for 150,000 tons of Walker County coal deliverable through the year by the river route. The contract was secured through B. D. Wood & Co. of New Orleans, La. Besides this contract the Walker operators have orders from sugar planters south of Greenville for 100,000 tons, which assures 250,000 tons business this year, against 75,000 tons last year and 35,000 tons the year before, on a market heretofore supplied entirely by Pennsylvania. The Southern Railway is doubling its river carrying facilities to handle the business.

CAUGHT 11 COONS NAPPING.

Maine Farmer Found Animals in a Dead Tree Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 22.—Farmer George Brown of Chesterville went into the woods the other day to get dry fuel, and he got a better load than he expected. He saw a giant pine stub, or dead trunk, on the edge of an icy marsh, cut it down, and began to chop it into lengths. Soon he felt his axe strike something soft as it broke through the shell of the stub. Thinking that there might be a bear inside, Brown proceeded cautiously, using wooden wedges to split the stub apart.

When the hollow, dry log fell in halves, there in the cavity lay eight fat coons, snugly housed away for the Winter. Further up in the trunk were two more coons, while in the stump was a fifty-pounder—the biggest and fattest of the lot. Brown thus got, besides a cord of dry wood, over 200 pounds of coon meat and eleven coon skins, and ever since that day he has quit all other work and goes about in the woods looking for more hollow stubs with coons in them.

The best time to find these snug harbors for coons is just after a snowstorm, when the warm breath of the coons melts bare spots in the snow on the tree trunks, thus betraying their presence.

MRS. PALMER MAY GO TO PARIS.

Senator Allison Says France Has Made No Objection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Allison said to-day that there was no understanding between this country and France which would prevent Mrs. Potter Palmer representing the United States at the Paris Exposition. He said the official reporter was in error in quoting him as saying in his remarks yesterday that the French Government had decided against women representatives.

What he had said was that the French had stood out against a distinctly woman's exposition. The misunderstanding was in the substitution of the word "representation" for "exposition."

Rush for Steamer Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Steamship lines are trying to discourage organized private excursions to Paris for the exposition, and the promoters of these schemes are having trouble because steamship companies refuse to make special rates. The demand here for accommodations on the American, French, and German lines is unprecedented.

Gave $500,000 in Christmas Presents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Information has just been made public that Col. Isaac L. Elwood gave each of his five grown children a check for $100,000 at breakfast Christmas day at his home, in De Kalb, Ill. The five children are William L., Perry, Puss Elwood Mayo, Mary Elwood Lewis, and Jessie Elwood Ray.

The Talk of the Town
is the unprecedented importation of 109,303 cases G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, accounted for by the maintenance of the highest standard of quality. Their 1895 vintage now being imported equals its best predecessors.—Adv.

W. J. BRYAN DINES AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

President Keller Entertains the Nebraskan Informally.

GENERAL RECEPTION FOLLOWS

The Presidential Candidate Meets Many Members of the Party—Cheers on His Entrance.

The dinner given by John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, in honor of William J. Bryan, took place in the main dining room of the clubhouse last night.

Mr. Bryan went from the Hoffman House in a carriage with ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas and James S. Oliver, and reached the clubhouse precisely at 7 o'clock, the appointed hour. At that time the lower floors of the house were comparatively empty, though every table in the dining room was occupied. As Mr. Bryan entered the house he was met by Mr.

not consider Mr. Bryan to be a good Democrat. Among other questions Democrats would like him to express himself on are whether he is for or against protection and whether he is for or against subsidies. He has never opened his mouth on either.

"Apropos of our letter to Mr. Keller, I understood that a large number of those who oppose his course in the matter of this dinner were to have signed it, and I cannot imagine how it got into the hands of the press before it reached him."

Register Isaac Fromme said the dinner would cause no dissension in the club. "It is a private affair," he added, "on the part of Mr. Keller. I want to say this, however, that the Democratic Club is practically unanimous for Mr. Bryan. The members are regular, and will support the regular ticket. You will see that the club will be crowded to-night, and that the members will all press forward to take Mr. Bryan by the hand. These kickers have no weight at all."

Tax Commissioner Sheehy said: "Those men who signed the letter to Mr. Keller do not represent the club by any means. They represent themselves only. There is no division over this dinner affair. Mr. Keller has a perfect right to invite Mr. Bryan to the club to a private dinner given by himself, and it in no way is a club affair. It is unnecessary to make so much over so small a matter."

Sheriff Grell said the affair was like viewing a mole hill as a mountain. "The least said about it the better," he said. "There has been too much said already. It would be absurd to say that any dissension will arise from Mr. Bryan going to the club. Mr. Bryan comes here as a citizen of Nebraska, so far as the club is concerned, and Mr. Keller invites him as his guest at a private dinner. It cannot be an official dinner, because no official action has been taken by the Governors. There can be no offense justly taken by any member of the club. Mr. Roosevelt and his friends who signed the letter to President Keller represent no one but themselves. I have not heard a single discordant note otherwise."

City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan said there ought not, in his opinion, to be any friction whatever. "All there is to it," he went on, "is that Mr. Keller dines Mr. Bryan in a private and purely social capacity, the same as any gentleman might do. It matters not whether Mr. Bryan is a Presidential candidate or whether he is not. He goes there as a guest. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Doyle represent no one's sentiment in the club except their own in this matter so far as I know."

VIEWS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Democrats not connected with the club were not disposed to criticise Mr. Keller's action, which they regarded as purely personal, but they had something to say about Mr. Bryan's assertion that "many of the gold Democrats have become reconciled to the Chicago platform, and many more will return to us, either because they now favor that platform or because of the new issues which have arisen and which will be incorporated in the platform of 1900."

Said Edward M. Shepard: "I do not know of any gold Democrats who are becoming reconciled to the free-silver proposition. The gold Democrats sincerely hope that Mr. Bryan and those who agree with him, however sincere and intelligent their devotion to free silver may be, will see that at present that cause cannot get a hearing with any real chance of success, and that the true thing for all Democrats to do is to unite upon the issues on which they do agree—that is to say, to oppose the anti-Democratic foreign policy of this Administration, to oppose the present protective system, and all other special privileges to special classes. Upon such a platform all Democrats could stand, and the free-silver cause, if it have the vitality its friends believe it has, can be renewed in 1904."

John De Witt Warner observed: "All Democrats are desirous to find the man who will unite us next Fall and defeat Mr. McKinley. I don't indorse free silver, yet as between Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, I infinitely prefer Mr. Bryan. Indications have lately been growing that the abject committal of the Administration to the interests of a self-seeking coterie, such as that headed by Hanna, will unite the majority of our voters against the Republican Party as it is organized with any probable alternative, just as a few years since the betrayal of tariff reform and the Sugar Trust scandals united them against the Democrats without stopping to care who were to succeed them. I certainly hope for a Democratic platform much more inspiring than was that of Chicago four years ago, but unless there is such a development of depravity as I cannot anticipate I expect to take great pleasure in voting against Mr. McKinley and in favor of some Democrat who will be elected.

FREE SILVER NOT A DANGER.

"So far as free silver is concerned, while I consider it tomfoolery, I believe the country to be no more in danger from it than from the Anti-Vaccination Society. Most Democrats doubtless would vote for Bryan or some other equally clean Democrat. Some doubtless might be deterred from doing so were free silver made prominent, and of independent voters many or few would doubtless be attracted according as our platform met their ideals.

"Personally I know of but few men in any party who are really worried about the free-silver issue. It is mainly kept alive by Republican politicians, who, having shaken three Presidents out of the bloody shirt, seem to think there are two yet due them from free silver.

"I don't think the people will be fooled that way. The very ones who are making the most noise about free silver are those who, when it was a real issue, didn't dare open their mouths. They are simply using it as a red herring to draw across the trail. The men who really fought against free silver when it was dangerous are pretty likely to fight against the things that are dangerous now, and in this fight I see no reason why Democrats should not stand solid.

"The planks upon which I believe they would stand solid would be anti-imperialism, free trade, the repeal of all laws favoring special privileges to any class, and the absolute withdrawal of the Government from interference with the currency of the country except, as it does in the Post Office, to facilitate and safeguard such expedients as commerce of its own accord shall favor, and hold every man to whatever contract he shall have made."

Ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor said he did not believe the action of Mr. Keller or any courtesy extended to Mr. Bryan by any other Democrat would affect one way or the other the differences which now exist in the Democratic Party. "I believe the party ought to get back to its old conservative lines," he added. "Until it does, I propose to let politics alone and attend, as I have for some time been doing, strictly to my private business."

NEW JERSEY DEATH DAMAGES.

Proposed Amendment to Law Killing "Pecuniary Loss" Clause.

A bill intended to remedy the defects in the law concerning the recovery of damages for the death of persons resulting from "neglect or wrongful acts, or default," has been drawn by Assemblyman George G. Tennant of Hudson County, N. J. The bill is intended to apply in such cases as that of Abraham Lincoln Graham of Jersey City, who sued the Consolidated Traction Company for $10,000 damages for the death of his son. Verdicts of $5,000 given by three juries were set aside by the courts.

Supreme Court Justice Gumere, in setting aside the verdict, ruled that under the laws damages can be secured only for the pecuniary loss actually sustained, and not for sentimental injuries. The Court allowed but $1 damages. The fourth and last trial resulted in a verdict of $2,000.

Mr. Tennant's bill gives the right to recover to the widow or widower, or to the next of kin, damages for the loss and suffering, and not for the pecuniary loss as heretofore.

HEBREW LOAN ASSOCIATION.

President Zinsler Reports $101,800 Put Out During 1899.

The eighth annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Association was held last evening at the Educational Alliance. The Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, President of the association, in his report stated that $101,800 was loaned during 1899, and that the loans had been distributed among 5,354 persons. During the eight years of the association's existence, he said that 15,224 families had been relieved of the necessity of applying for charity. The total loaning capital of the association at present is $50,700.

Dr. Zinsler announced the election of the following Directors: M. Alemikoff, Jacob Cohen, A. Goldberg, L. Helle, William Mettzner, B. Margolies, Isidor Platt, H. Relken, J. Rabinowitz, J. Spector, M. Wessel, and the Rev. Dr. Zinsler.

Addresses were delivered by Jacob H. Schiff, one of the largest contributors, and by the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Dr. Schulman said in part: "It is significant that what is called modern scientific charity has only in the last decade reached the conception which the Jewish religion has always held in regard to charity. The work of this association does not degrade, but uplifts. The strong who have succeeded must help the weak and puny, and the grandest charity is he which lends."

BRYAN AND HIS VISITORS

Presidential Aspirant's Busy Day at the Hoffman House.

CHICAGO PLATFORM MEN SPLIT

Some of Them Resent an Effort to Prevent Party Strife—Views on Trusts and the Philippines.

William Jennings Bryan put in another busy day at his apartments in the Hoffman House yesterday. From early in the morning until late in the evening a constant stream of callers, including personal friends and political admirers, surged through his room. For several hours he was in consultation with representatives of the Chicago Platform Democracy. At the end of this conference it was admitted by some of the conferrees that Mr. Bryan had so impressed upon them the necessity for harmonious work by all the Democrats of this State that it had been practically decided to drop all efforts to send a contesting delegation to the National Convention. In other words, the Chicago Platform people were "called off" by Mr. Bryan.

The expected harmony, however, was not obtained, for after the conference a group of the Chicago Platform men gathered in one of the corridors of the hotel and indulged in an angry discussion over the events of the day. Then it was remarked by one of the members of the organization that Mr. Bryen's visit had caused a split in the Chicago Platform Democracy.

The first meeting with the Chicago Platform men took place early in the morning, when Mr. Bryan took breakfast in the public café with Dr. G. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James R. Brown, President of the State Committee; Henry A. Goulden, its Treasurer; Louis B. Parsons, H. C. S. Stimson, Samuel Seabury, and John S. Crosby, representing the Chicago Platform Democracy; Philo S. Bennett, and Edward F. Dunn of Binghamton. During the meal, according to one of those present, there was a long talk on National issues, in which Mr. Bryan assured his visitors that the Chicago platform would be ratified by the next National Convention, and that vigorous planks denouncing trusts and imperialism would be added to it. The matter of a contesting delegation was touched upon, it was said, but Mr. Bryan gave no encouragement to the idea. It was practically agreed that nothing should be done to disrupt the party in this State. After the breakfast Mr. Brown said:

WILL HOLD A CONVENTION.

"We shall hold a convention, according to our programme, and it will depend upon that convention whether or not we send a contesting delegation to the next National Convention. It cannot be said that we consulted with Mr. Bryan. We were there simply to express our views, and we did it. We told him that we thought we should have a contesting delegation, but he had nothing to say in reply. He is entirely neutral in the matter and is willing to let us use our own judgment about making a fight against the regular organization.

"We had intended to hold our convention in March, but the date is subject to change. At any rate, we shall wait to see what the regular organization does at its primaries. Even if it should declare in favor of the Chicago platform, much will depend upon the manner of men they select for delegates. Mr. Bryan cannot mix up in local troubles. He has a hard enough row to hoe as it is. One thing is certain, if the men who voted for the Republican money bill are renominated for Congress we shall certainly place an opposing ticket in the field."

It is evident from talks had with other members of the Chicago Platform Democracy that Mr. Brown, who had called on Mr. Bryan on Monday, had set the matter before him in his own way, and that as a result he was endeavoring to prevent his organization from going into the fight for delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Brown, when asked about this, declined to talk.

While Mr. Bryan was at luncheon the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, which had been called together in pursuance of a resolution adopted last Friday night, gathered together in the hotel corridor. In the party were Mr. Brown, Dr. G. W. Thompson, Dr. G. R. Thompson, W. H. Gogeret, R. J. Malloy, F. N. Neale, J. W. Hughes, S. S. Monand, Samuel Everett, J. J. McMillan, Martin Dammary, G. D. Gardiner, S. J. Levy, W. J. Mullen, J. F. Ryan, S. Bennett, and L. S. Bedford, all of New York; J. S. Corbin of Gouverneur, J. W. F. Ruttenber and Joseph F. Reilly of Newburg, William Brittagam of Queens County, H. J. Bishop of Suffolk, E. L. Ryder of Sing Sing, E. M. Eallliser of Westchester, W. E. Ryan and J. M. Nolan of Rochester, and Calvin E. Keach of Troy. When Mr. Bryan re-entered his apartments James S. Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, said: "Members of the delegation, please stand forward."

"No, no," exclaimed Mr. Brown, "this is no delegation. These men come here as individuals." At this remark the members of the party appeared to be greatly surprised, but when Mr. Bryan came forward and began to greet them and shake hands with them they forgot their astonishment.

ANGRY TALK IN A CORRIDOR.

When the last one of the party had shaken hands they withdrew in a body to the corridor, where they talked for a half hour. Few of them were willing to talk for publication, but it was apparent that they felt that Mr. Bryan's visit had done a great deal to damage their chances for becoming a factor in the ensuing campaign. There was a great deal of angry talk about the way Mr. Brown had acted, and some of them were for openly repudiating what he had done. Finally, the party drifted out of the hotel, with the exception of Dr. G. W. Thompson and Mr. Brown, who remained for some time, but did not make another attempt to see Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was inclined to be uncommunicative yesterday, especially in regard to the speech he made at the dinner which he attended on Monday night. When asked if he had been correctly quoted as saying, "If these principles can be carried out under another leader I will be willing to step aside," he replied:

"Yes, I have taken that position at all times. I am working for principles, and any notion that my happiness depends on holding public office is a mistaken one. The only trouble is that too often my remarks are only partially quoted, or that the matter which precedes them is omitted. This was the case on Monday night. I had been introduced as the candidate of the Democratic Party for President, and what I said was merely a reiteration of former statements which I have made."

When he said this, Mr. Bryan had just come from a conference at which Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body; John A. Mason, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and Dr. J. H. Girdner were present. Mr. Bryan was asked if he had discussed with these men the local situation or means of promoting harmony in the party. "No," he said, "I do not talk local politics with anybody. I was merely telling them what I thought was right."

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan met the reporters. The representative of a Western paper inquired of him "What is your remedy for the trust problem?"

Mr. Bryan did not hesitate a moment in formulating his reply, but said: "I believe that Congress should regulate corporations, or trusts, by means of a license to be issued to every corporation organized in one State before it shall be allowed to do business outside of that State. The conditions upon which such license should be issued are two, and they would make monopolies impossible: First, that the corporation shall have no water in its stock; second, that it has not in the past and is not at present intending to monopolize any branch of business or the product of any merchandise. This license I would have revoked upon the first violation of its conditions. I would further secure obedience by compelling reports to be published regularly.

STATE POWER NOT SUFFICIENT.

"While each State exercises all the power it now has, the power is not a complete remedy, because if the people of one State shut out the monopoly, the monopoly still has forty-four States in which to operate. If this action by Congress should be taken, the corporation is confined to one State until it is shown not to be a monopoly. I believe this plan works along the line of the least resistance because every honest corporation would help enforce the remedy."

Mr. Bryan repeated what he had said on Monday regarding the Philippine question, and said that he felt sure that if the Filipinos could become convinced of the honesty of the intentions of the United States the war would cease in a very short time. When asked why, in his opinion, the Filipinos had declined to be satisfied with President McKinley's message to them, Mr. Bryan replied:

"The message was so much like the proclamation made by Queen Victoria when she assumed the title of Empress of India that the Filipinos could not see any promise of independence in it. The difference between self-government and foreign domination is that in self-government the people take care of themselves, and in the case of foreign domination they have to depend upon the wisdom and benevolence of outsiders. If the outsider combines omniscience and unselfishness he may confer blessings upon those whom he governs, but we have not found any human being yet who combines those qualities. Mr. Hanna comes nearest to it in the Republican estimation, but he is too busy with his Senatorial labors to devote himself to the Filipinos."

After luncheon Mr. Bryan went driving for an hour or so, and then returned to his rooms, where he met several representatives of the Greater New York Italian-American Democratic Union, who assured him that they had supported him in 1896, and would be only too happy to vote for him in 1900. Mr. Bryan thanked his visitors.

Among the callers on Mr. Bryan were Bernard D. O'Connell, whose card said that he was "Distributor of 'Coin on Money, Trusts, and Imperialism' in the East"; W. D. Upshaw of Macon, Ga., who wrote on his card: "Dear Mr. Bryan, will be glad to see you only two minutes"; E. S. Decker, who wrote, "I am an admirer and supporter of yours, and my home is in Scranton, Penn."; W. J. Stallnecker of Yonkers, who was formerly a member of Congress; John Risley, ex-Minister to Denmark; Edward Spencer Pratt, ex-United States Consul at Singapore; J. C. Truman of Binghamton, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and Gustav Augerstin of Washington.

FORTUNE TELLER'S VISIT.

Late in the afternoon a palmist and fortune teller, who had called several times for the purpose of taking Mr. Bryan's horoscope from the lines of his hand, was admitted to Mr. Bryan's room. James S. Oliver, who introduced the man to Mr. Bryan, informed the later of the man's mission, and Mr. Bryan, with a laugh, consented to go through the operation. He laid his right hand upon the black disk which the palmist carried, and the latter agreed to send him a written outline of his future.

One of the last callers on Mr. Bryan before he went to the Democratic Club was Col. James Jones, Superintendent of the Aquarium, who talked to him earnestly for about five minutes. After he left Mr. Bryan's presence, Col. Jones was asked what was the nature of his conversation. "I gave him some good advice," he said. "I told him that unless he dropped silver entirely he wouldn't have one vote in sixteen. He didn't take it seriously, but it's all right, and he'll find out next Fall if he runs again."

Mr. Bryan will start this morning at 10 o'clock for Stamford and New Haven, Conn., in each of which places he will make a speech this afternoon. This evening he will speak in St. Peter's Hall, Jersey City.

BRYAN'S FRIENDS ARE WORRIED

Fear that Democrats of This City May Induce Him to Abandon 16 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan's friends here are much worried about the trouble that discordant Democrats are causing the leader of 1896. While he is absent in New York, it is found that some of them are fretting lest he shall be affected by the very general desire expressed by some of the newspapers which wish to follow him in 1900 that he shall surrender the 16-to-1 policy and depend upon other issues to carry him into the White House.

It is to little purpose that these Democrats are told that a silver candidate on a 16-to-1 platform cannot carry the State of New York. Said one of them:

"If Col. Bryan is led into abandoning the free-silver idea, he might as well shut up shop. In the South and West it is still as potent an issue as it was four years ago. Let the party drop it in order to carry the State of New York, and away would go Bryan's hope of carrying the silver States of the West. He can and will carry every Southern State, anyway, whether he stands for free silver or leaves it out of the platform.

The Bryan managers are depending to a great extent upon getting the Irish and Germans together for Bryan by arousing opposition to imperialism and identifying the Democratic Party with sympathy for the Boers. The sympathy meeting held here on Sunday night was largely a meeting of Irish sympathizers with Krüger's cause, and the only Republican speaker of note was Senator Mason of Illinois. Democrats ran it, and considered it a very satisfactory test of popular feeling, to be followed up in the effort to renew interest in Democratic campaigning.

There is some uncertainty among the leading Bryan Democrats here, which is shared with those elsewhere, as to the principal issue to be selected. Mr. Bryan's definitions of imperialism do not yet strike the exacting politicians as being quite clear enough to push with ardor. Some of the Democrats who have tried to follow Bryan admit that they do not follow him sympathetically.

The meeting of the National Committee in February is looked forward to with interest, both by Bryan Democrats and those who hope for better things. One prominent Democrat, who has never been in sympathy with Bryan or his doctrines, declared today that he had no interest in the quibbles that are dividing the party.

"It is irretrievably broken," he said. "It cannot be patched together. Hereafter there will be two parties, but one of them will not be the Democratic Party. They will be very much alike. One will be conservative, the other radical, in supporting practically the same issues."

BRYAN'S WORK IN THE EAST.

If He Came Seeking Campaign Funds, It Is Said He Is Likely to be Disappointed.

Men of political acumen who have observed the doings of Mr. Bryan since his arrival in this city and noted the quality of his callers seem to unite in the opinion that if one of his objects in coming East was to raise a substantial campaign fund he will return to Nebraska disappointed. That is, they say, he will be disappointed as to immediate results, but possibly may be buoyed up by promises that when political activity is in full swing something in the way of campaign money may come out of the masses in the East to promote his election providing he becomes the Presidential nominee.

It has been noted before that none of the moneyed Democrats in New York has called upon Mr. Bryan, and it is said he did not expect them to do so. A few party men, who are not intense admirers of Mr. Bryan's policy, have discussed the question of a campaign fund in New York, and generally agreed that whatever is to come in this line must be produced in small contributions. So far it is believed that if the Presidential candidate has tried to raise money he has not met with success.

What he may do now or at some future time here was outlined last night in a story told of a speech made by him at Des Moines, Iowa, last September, the day before the State Convention. Mr. Bryan got the Chairmen of the County Campaign Committees of the State together and advised them regarding ways and means of raising money to carry on that campaign. Mr. Bryan, in effect, told them he did not expect that the corporations or the rich men would contribute enough to liquidate a fair-sized printing bill, and that whatever was raised would have to come from the common people—the farmers and workingmen of the State. "I suggest," Mr. Bryan said to the Chairmen, "that we gather a fund by starting in to raise money from these voters by dollar subscriptions. The rich men and corporations we cannot count upon."

This plain, said a Western man who is stopping at the Hoffman House, did not meet with unqualified success. A large part of the farmer population, instead of producing the dollar, seemed to resent it as a personal insult if the Campaign Committees in their respective counties did not send vehicles to take them to the polls.

The suggestion was made that Mr. Bryan may have outlined this dollar plan to the Chicago Platform Democracy men who have called upon him since his arrival, with a view to having it promulgated among his followers in the East. So far there has been an utter lack of campaign fund talk among those who have talked with the candidate.

BRYAN'S VISIT TO NEW JERSEY.

Resolution to Welcome Him Goes to the Public Health Committee.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Garrison (Rep.) of Morris introduced a resolution in the House to-day tendering the freedom of the State to William Jennings Bryan, who is to speak in Jersey City to-morrow night. Messrs. Benny and Abbett resented what they termed the ridicule the resolution contained.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Mr. Bryan to Speak for Charity.

William Jennings Bryan will speak for charity on Monday evening, Feb. 5, at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the relief fund of the post. Mr. Bryan told a committee of the organization that called upon him yesterday that, while his address would be non-partisan, he would touch upon the subjects of imperialism and trusts.

Bryan to Plead the Boers' Cause.

At the meeting last evening of the committee which is making arrangements for a demonstration next Monday evening in favor of the Boers, Chairman Van Hoesen announced that William J. Bryan had expressed regret at his inability to be present Monday evening, adding that he would speak at a meeting in this city on Feb. 6 in vindication of the position of the Boers in their war with England.

PRICE HAS LOCATED MILLER.

Late Tenderloin Commander Knows Where Franklin Syndicate Man Is —An Indictment Found.

William F. Miller, who conducted the 520 per cent. Franklin Syndicate in Brooklyn, has been located in Canada, and is under surveillance. This information was given out by the Brooklyn authorities last night.

The honor of locating Miller is credited to Capt. James K. Price, recently transferred from the Tenderloin Precinct to take charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Miller was indicted on Nov. 24, in conjunction with his assistant, Cecil Leslie, whose whereabouts are unknown, for conspiracy in obtaining money through fraud and misrepresentation.

This offense is not extraditable, and yesterday a new indictment was found against Miller for embezzlement. The new indictment will be presented to Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, on Friday, when extradition papers will be ready.

DONKEY LEADS A LONG CHASE.

"Dewey," Born on the Day of the Battle of Manila Bay, Enjoys a Brief Period of Freedom.

Born on the morning that the American Admiral steamed into Manila Bay, Dewey, a shaggy, slate-colored donkey, has persistently made life miserable for his hostler since, one month old, he stumbled off the Greenpoint Ferry, and was lodged in the stable at the rear of Roll & Held's carriage repairing shop near the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street. Dewey was sent as a mascot to Henry Blauvelt of East Twenty-seventh Street by a Long Island relative. His antics have long been the talk of the neighborhood, but his escapade yesterday furnished more excitement than the district had experienced for many days.

Dewey enjoys the freedom of the barn, restrained only by a gate that in the daytime bars the outside doorway. To overcome this obstacle and enjoy the freedom that a Yankee donkey, born on such a day, and bearing such a name, should claim by right, has been with him the object of long cogitation. His opportunity came yesterday noon when the hostler, William Fraser, in entering the barn to feed the horses, forgot to close the gate. With a dash and a bray Dewey was out into the open and soon gained the street, and headed eastward for the river. By this time Fraser had reached the sidewalk, and was in pursuit. Twenty-fifth Street soon filled with workmen from the neighboring shops, startled from their midday luncheon by the braying of the delighted animal. Many joined Fraser in the chase.

At the foot of the street Dewey brought up against the closed gateway to Candee & Smith's lumber docks. A narrow lane between the lumber piles led from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Street, and toward this opening Dewey whirled. When he reached the other end three workmen who had been seated on blocks of wood in the lane, peacefully eating, picked themselves up, brushed the sawdust off their clothes, and gathered together their luncheon pails and the scattered fragments of food. No one was hurt.

Dewey's pursuers were by this time rushing through the lane, while Dewey had just turned into First Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street, and was headed north. Then the chase began in earnest. Laborers, boys, and girls on their way from school, casual passers-by, and policemen joined in the pursuit. Fraser and the original pursuers were left far in the rear.

At Thirtieth Street Dewey was a block ahead of his would-be captors. A bunch of green bananas at a fruit stand caught his eye. With a bound and a long sway he reached the sidewalk and brought up short at the stand. Half in alarm, the Italian fruit dealer waved his arms in rejection of the unusual customer. The throng of pursuers, led by Fraser, who had by this time forged to the front, was rapidly drawing near. Dewey whisked about and went at it head full tilt. As rapidly as they had gathered in pursuit, they now scattered, stumbling over one another in their haste. A clear path was ahead of him, and he clattered south almost as briskly as he had led the chase northward.

At Twenty-sixth Street Dewey was far ahead of his pursuers and his gallop relapsed into a jog. He trotted down Twenty-sixth Street until opposite the gate to Bellevue Hospital and then entered the hospital yard. Chased from this haven, he again took to the street, and, after a few undetermined capers, headed for the lumber yard where he had left the workmen sprawling.

Here he lost his bearings. He was cornered between lumber piles by several men and finally led off to his barn in disgrace by the exhausted Fraser, who had by this time arrived.

DISPUTE OVER WOMAN'S ARREST.

Prisoner Says She Is Respectable and Husband Corroborates Her.

Among the prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning was a woman charged with loitering in Broadway by Detective Binning of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who said she was Mrs. Louise Monnai, twenty-six years old, of 222 West Forty-eighth Street. She was well dressed, and wore a pair of neat gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

To Magistrate Hogan she insisted she was respectable and said she had kept a boarding house at the address she gave for several years. Eugene L. Monnai, her husband, corroborated her story and produced a lease to the property made out in her name, and Magistrate Hogan discharged her, saying:

"If the policeman had what he thought to be reasonable grounds for making the arrest, you will probably be here again, and the ends of justice will not be long delayed; if you were wronged, I am sorry for your arrest."

A young man at the house in West Forty-eighth Street, who said he was a lodger there, last evening said Mrs. Monnai's story was true, and that she and her husband had gone out to see if they could get no redress for her sufferings. The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in which precinct the premises are located, said they knew nothing against the house or its occupants.

Detective Binning, however, insisted that he had made no mistake. He had never seen the woman before, he said, and so was very careful. He had seen her accost three different men at 11 o'clock Monday night, he said, and had overheard enough of the conversation to warrant him in taking her into custody.

Telephone Service in Manhattan may be had for FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH

And Upward, According to Class of Line and Use of the Service.

Telephone service puts the whole organization of a great city at your fingers' ends, day and night.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, 115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

KLING'S ATTORNEY DEMANDS ACTION

Wants Proceedings Taken Against State Trust Company.

CONFERS WITH GOV. ROOSEVELT

He Alleges that W. C. Whitney and R. A. C. Smith are Criminally Liable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling, appeared here today and conferred with Gov. Roosevelt. He brought copies of a letter which he says was sent by him to Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks. In this letter, which he made public, he reiterates the charge of criminal action against the State Trust Company. He alleges that William C. Whitney and R. A. C. Smith violated the law in being Directors and individually being interested in a loan. He demands that immediate proceedings be taken against them and that the Superintendent at once take charge of the trust company. The letter follows:

"Sir: On Jan. 11 I placed in the hands of the Governor the verified petition of Abram Kling asking for an examination by you of the affairs of the State Trust Company of New York City.

"The petition contained a recital of facts, which, if true, charged in effect that crimes had been committed by Directors and officers of that company. It was given to the Governor in order that he might cause an examination to be made. If the facts set forth in the petition were found to be substantially true, the petition was to be filed by him with you.

"On the morning of the 12th the examination was made. Later in the day the petition came into your hands. I have since learned that you have made another examination of the affairs of the company in person. I am informed that the examiner appointed by the Governor, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, has made a report upon the condition of the affairs of the company as found by him on the morning of the 12th, which has been in your hands for a week or more.

"Mr. Kling in his petition asked that, in case the examination disclosed the facts set forth by him to be substantially correct, that you report such facts to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company, and such actions to be brought against the company as the law in such cases requires.

"Neither Mr. Kling nor myself has, up to the present time of writing, received any information from you as to whether the facts charged were true. No communication whatever has been received. I think I have a right to believe from the action of the Governor in filing the petition with you, that the facts set forth were found to be correct in substance. I desire to call your attention to the laws of the State. Section 156 of the banking law in regard to trust companies declares:

No loans shall be made by any such corporation, directly or indirectly, to any Director or officer thereof.

Section 606 of the Penal Code reads as follows:

Every Director of a moneyed corporation who willfully does any act as such Director which is expressly forbidden by law, or willfully omits to perform any duty imposed upon him as such Director by law is guilty of a misdemeanor, if no other punishment is prescribed by law.

"The general corporation law of the State in Section 6 says:

A moneyed corporation is a corporation formed under or subject to the banking or the insurance law.

Section 15 of the Penal Code reads as follows:

A person convicted of a crime declared to be a misdemeanor for which no other punishment is specially prescribed by this code, or by any other statutory provision in force at the time of the conviction and sentence, is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail, for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both.

"Mr. Kling has charged, among other things, that $2,000,000 was loaned to an employe of one of the Directors of the State Trust Company for the use and benefit of William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and Peter A. B. Widener, three of the Directors in the State Trust Company. In a public interview Mr. Whitney has admitted that he was directly interested in this loan, and the other Directors have not denied it.

"Mr. Kling further charged that R. A. C. Smith, another Director of the company, was indirectly interested in loans aggregating nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Smith has denied this.

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that if a crime has been committed, the evidence of the crime is now and has been ever since the 12th inst. in the possession and under the control of the men who committed it. This does not seem to me to be a proper condition of affairs. I hereby ask and demand that you take immediate possession of the books and papers of the State Trust Company and remain in control of them.

"I ask and demand that you give to me a copy of the report of the examination made by Gen. Andrews. I ask and demand that you send a copy of Gen. Andrews's report to the Attorney General of the State and request such prosecutions to be instituted against the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company, and that he bring such actions against the State Trust Company as the law in such cases requires.

"If you do not immediately act in this matter, I will at once institute proceedings in behalf of Mr. Kling before the Attorney General. CHARLES P. BACON."

Superintendent Kilburn, who was seen tonight, said he had not received any letter from Mr. Bacon, and when informed of its contents, he declined to make any comments until he had received the original letter. It is thought here that this is an attempt to force Mr. Kilburn to resign his office. Superintendent Kilburn is understood to be personally friendly to Superintendent Payn.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, much colder, northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied Manitoba Monday night has extended over the northern lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley, with minimum temperature 20 degrees below zero at White River, Ontario. In the Central, Southern, and Western States the temperatures continue above the seasonal average. Snow flurries have occurred in the northern lake region and the northern Rocky Mountain districts, and rain is reported in the North Pacific Coast States, elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. During the next twenty-four hours the cold wave will overspread northern New York and northern New England, causing a fall in temperature of about thirty degrees in that region. In the upper lake region the temperature will rise with increasing cloudiness. In the Northwestern States the temperature will fall decidedly by to-night. Over the central and southern districts no marked changes in weather or temperature are indicated. By Thursday rain or snow and warmer weather may be expected from the eastern lake region over the North Atlantic States. Cold wave signals are displayed in Northern New England and Northern and Western New York. Along the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk from west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will shift to northwesterly; on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh east to northeast winds will prevail. Storm signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	38	40
6 A. M.	33	37	39
9 A. M.	34	41	43
12 M.	34	46	48
3 P. M.	38	50	53
6 P. M.	37	49	50
9 P. M.	38	45	47
12 P. M.	36	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	42¾
Corresponding date, 1899	35½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 52 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.03 and at 8 P. M. 29.98.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ehrich Bros.,
Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

Sample Tea Gown Clearing.

Manufacturers' samples of TEA GOWNS, made Watteau back, full front, trimmed with insertion, lapel over shoulder, sleeve and belt trimmed to match, lined throughout. Also FLANNEL GOWNS, made tight back, loose front, trimmed with black braid.

Real Value, 5.00. Clearing Price, 2.98.

CASHMERE TEA GOWNS in all the new shades, made Watteau back, full front, some with large sailor collar or ruffle around yoke, prettily trimmed with braid; others with lace insertion or satin ribbon sleeve and belt trimmed to match. Also EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES bound with satin ribbon, finished with girdle.

Real Value, 6.50. At 3.98.

TEA GOWNS in China silks, crepons, French flannels and high grade cashmeres, some made with yoke lapel over shoulder, elaborately trimmed with ecru lace and black velvet; others made loose front, shirred at neck, trimmed with satin ribbon insertion and ruffles, finished with belt or ribbon to tie. Also IMPORTED BLANKET BATH ROBES with hood

Real Value, 12.00. At 6.98.

Gloves---Another Purchase, 10,200 Pairs This Time.

Another week of unrivalled Glove selling. None of this lot should bring less than 1.50, and values range as high as 3.00.

Kid and suede for women and misses; some in white with white or black embroidered backs. Street lengths: also extra lengths for evening wear.

Your Choice Now at 59c.

Suits and Coats Reduced.

These items from the Cloak and Suit Store. A few very wantable garments that must not remain here. It's worth your while to see them.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS that were 50.00, now 30.00
TAILOR-MADE COATS that were 18.50, now 10.00
AUTOMOBILE COATS that were 35.00, now 20.00
NEWMARKETS that were 40.00, now 22.50
NEAR SEAL COATS that were 65.00 and 70.00, now . . 40.00

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Capt. John Burns, Port Hudson, Mich.

GRAND.—R. L. Michie, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—Prof. J. B. Harrison, British Guiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bois Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. E. Taylor, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spaulding, J. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Frasier, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; M. F. Long, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, dry goods' 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Long & Riddick, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Riddick, dry goods; 64 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Ch

QUAY REPORTS SUBMITTED

Mr. Burrows Is the Only Republican to Oppose Him.

BOTH SIDES CITE PRECEDENTS

Majority Basis Its Conclusions on the Constitution, Which Is Also Appealed To by the Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections a resolution on the case of former Senator Quay. The resolution follows:

"That Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of the majority of the committee. Mr. Turley called attention to the resolution of the minority of the committee, which was that Mr. Quay was entitled to a seat in the Senate. Both resolutions were accompanied by reports in their support.

The majority report, opposing the seating of Mr. Quay, was signed by Senators Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) and Burrows, (Rep., Mich.) The minority report bears the signatures of Senators Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) and McComas, (Rep., (Md.,) and advocates giving the seat to Mr. Quay.

The majority report first reviews the circumstances under which Mr. Quay's appointment was made, including the failure of the Pennsylvania Legislature to elect a Senator.

After discussing at length the circumstances under which the Constitution was framed, the majority announces its conclusion as follows:

We think that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated nor intended to provide for a case where a State, by its own deliberate act, should deprive its Legislature of the power to fill an entire term at its beginning. In our opinion, they never intended to give the Executive of a State the power to fill an entire term by original appointment, unless, possibly, in a case where the Legislature had chosen and the person elected had refused to accept or died before qualification. In other words, we conclude that the power of appointment was not to be exercised unless the vacancy occurred in the recess of the Legislature and was occasioned by some casualty like death or resignation.

The report then quotes numerous precedents, beginning with that of Kensey Johns of Delaware, in 1794, and closing with the case of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon, 1898. It then ends as follows:

The statement of these cases and precedents shows that from the beginning of the Government down to the present time the Senate has never recognized the right of a State Executive to make a temporary appointment where the vacancy happened or occurred during a session of the Legislature. It shows, further, that for seventy-five years the Senate has refused to recognize the right of a State Executive to make a temporary appointment, even where the vacancy happened or occurred during a recess of the Legislature, if the Legislature, either before or after it occurred and prior to the date of the appointment, had had an opportunity to fill it.

The fundamental principle thus established is that if the Legislature, either before or after the happening of a vacancy, has had an opportunity to fill it, then there is no power in the State Executive to appoint. The result is fatal to the claims of Mr. Quay. No danger nor evil has resulted to the Government from the enforcement of this principle.

We therefore submit that the Senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by its previous solemn and deliberate decisions.

The minority report takes the opposite view. Quoting Section 3, Article I., of the Constitution, the minority says that the failure of the Governor to call the Legislature together to elect a Senator does not act to deprive the Governor of the power of appointment. Referring to the Constitutional provision, the question is asked:

Does the language of the Constitution of the United States mean just what the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania says: "In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator in a recess between sessions," or does it mean that the vacancy must be one which comes by chance, so that it does not apply at all to the case of a vacancy at the beginning of a term, which does not come by chance, but is foreseen and inevitable?

This question is answered as follows:

If the words have the former meaning, then all distinctions between cases where a Legislature has been in session and those where a Legislature has not been in session, between vacancies at the beginning of a term and vacancies beginning after the term itself has begun and the office for that term once filled are without importance. We think that the former is the true meaning of the Constitution. We think that it was the intent of the Constitution to provide as far as possible that every State should have two Senators.

First. The Constitutional Convention hesitated between conferring the power of appointing Senators upon the Executive and the Legislature of the State in the beginning. Like the Legislature, the Executive of the State was supposed to represent the will of the people. Under the Constitutional arrangements then existing, he appointed all State officers and appointed Judges, who held their office for life. So there is no reason to suppose that they considered the Executive an unfit instrument for such appointment. And they settled the question by giving the power of permanent appointment to the Legislature, and of temporary appointment to the Executive.

Second. We can conceive no reason likely to have influenced the framers of the Constitution for making a distinction between cases of vacancy occurring in one way or at one time and vacancies occurring in any other way or at any other time. The office of Senator may be at any time of infinite importance to the interests of a State. Upon a single vote may often depend, and sometimes has depended, the fate of measures which world bring prosperity or misery into every workshop and almost every family in Pennsylvania. We do not believe that when the Constitution was enacted it would have occurred to anybody that, if a Senator died within a week of the adjournment of the Legislature, or at a time when there were three parties in the Legislature who could not agree, or at a time when the two houses who formerly made an election by concurrent vote were of ways of thinking in politics so different that they could not be reconciled, that the State must remain unrepresented until a new Legislature should be chosen.

They meant, as we believe, that for the interest of the State and the interest of the whole country the Senate should always be full, so far as they could devise a Constitutional mechanism to accomplish that purpose.

CALIFORNIA MAY NOW ELECT.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Gov. Henry T. Gage to-day issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the Legislature to convene Jan. 29, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Stephen H. White. The last session failed to elect a successor to Senator White, owing to a prolonged deadlock.

The membership is overwhelmingly Republican.

THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) claimed the recognition of the Chair to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. The text of his argument was a resolution introduced by him several days ago, declaring that the provisions of the Constitution do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over Puerto Rico and the Philippines; that the United States takes sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines, unrestricted by the provisions of the Constitution, and that the successful discharge of this duty demands the establishment of a separate department of the Government to take charge of all outlying dependencies of the United States and the passage of a general law making appointments therein non-political.

"There are those who earnestly urge that Congress should make a declaration that the Nation holds Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands under the same undefined duty as applies to Cuba. In my judgment, such a course is beset with complications and difficulties. By adopting it the Nation would court these, and invite the inhabitants of the islands to engender perplexing questions and entanglements.

Mr. Ross argued that the people of the islands manifestly were not prepared to enter upon the administration of such a government as the people of this country had. He urged, therefore, that the first step to be taken by Congress in the discharge of its duty to the islanders was to create a department of the government charged with the duty of looking to the interests of the islands and of supplying accurate information to Congress with reference to them. They should not, as now, be left in charge of departments overloaded and overworked.

The second step, he added, is to remove all civil appointments in the island from the realm of politics.

CONFLICT OVER TREATIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Two very different reports about the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate are in circulation here. One is that the Senate Finance Committee has given notice to the Committee on Foreign Relations that it will be useless to attempt to ratify these treaties before submitting them to the Finance Committee, in order that it may be ascertained whether the terms of the conventions are fully in harmony with the principles and policy of the Republican Party.

It is evident that a strong protection interest has been at work in the Finance Committee against the treaties. Senator Atkins denounces the idea of reciprocity, and declares that he will fight the treaties to the bitter end. The reports go further and say that the President has manifested decided indifference to the fate of the agreements that he has sent to the Senate and publicly recommended for approval.

On the other hand, it is asserted, with what appears to be good authority, that the President has talked with many members of both houses of Congress to urge them to act favorably upon the reciprocity treaties with as little delay as possible. He is reported to have declared that Congress cannot now repudiate the course its legislation provided for, and which has been followed in negotiating these reciprocal treaties. He has also pointed out the fact, known to all who have followed the negotiations, that many of the points gained have been secured only after protracted dispute, frequently after earnest solicitation. That there is a conflict between the President and the Senate in this matter is admitted.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR BROOKLYN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Driggs of New York to-day introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for Post Office uses in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, comprising the old town of Flatbush. The Post Office pays rent for the building now occupied as a sub-station in that ward, and Mr. Driggs believes it would be for the best interests of the Government to construct a suitable structure, which would in time pay for itself.

Mr. Driggs believes that after the proposition is fully considered by the Post Office authorities and Public Building Committees of Congress it will receive their hearty sanction.

Wants Boutwell's Speech Printed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) asked that a speech recently delivered in this city by ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts on the Philippines, be printed as a public document, but Mr. Aldrich objected to the publication of such documents to be used for political effect. Mr. Jones said he could accomplish his object by reading the speech, and Mr. Aldrich said that would have to be done.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.) yesterday introduced a bill in the House to remove the tax on proprietary medicines.

Representative Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) has introduced a bill for a Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

Representative Knox (Rep., Mass.,) has introduced a bill for the taking up and recoinage of the Hawaiian silver coins.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) asking the Secretary of War for an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures in Cuba.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the House by Mr. Broussard, (Dem., La.,) for surveys of an inland water route along the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, connecting the Mississippi and Rio Grande Rivers and other waterways.

The Senate yesterday adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence and the substance of all verbal communications which he has had with officials of the National City Bank of New York concerning the transfer of the old Custom House to the National City Bank.

The Senate yesterday adopted three resolutions introduced by Mr. Caffrey, (Dem., La.,) calling upon the President for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; the correspondence with the Colombian Government as to the Panama Canal, and the correspondence with the new Panama Canal Company of France.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina. The speech was devoted to a defense of the action of certain Southern States in enacting laws to prevent negro domination in politics. He reviewed the situation and spoke of the beneficial results of white supremacy. He said the regulation of the suffrage in Louisiana did not affect the negro alone, but a large number of persons who had emigrated to New Orleans since the civil war.

YALE JUNIOR PROMENADE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The final function of Yale's social week, the climax of the Yale junior promenade, was held to-night in the Second Regiment Armory. Besides the students and graduates present, there was a big delegation of the University Faculty in attendance with wives and daughters.

The concert preceding the promenade began shortly after 9 o'clock. About 9:30 o'clock the grand march began, the members of the Promenade Committee leading. Supper was served during intermission at midnight.

JEWELERS AT DINNER.

The Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade held its first annual dinner last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. Five hundred guests and members were present. President A. K. Sloan presided, and among those at the guest table were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Dean C. Worcester, John S. Wise, John R. Van Wormer, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge.

Mr. Worcester, who was a member of the Philippine Commission, spoke on "Our Newest Possessions." He said he lived on the Islands for four years. "I was told," he continued, "by some young men who had traveled through the islands that they met many tribes that were distinctly capable of self-government. I don't know where they met them. If they traveled in the northern portion and met these intelligent citizens then they must have peculiar ideas of what constitutes self-government."

Mr. Worcester paid a glowing tribute to the late Gen. Lawton, and said no braver soldier ever lived than he, that he worked all day taking a town and all night protecting its citizens.

"I was dining with Gen. Lawton one day," he said, "when a little band of native musicians came to serenade us. The Filipino is a born musician, and I took the leader into the house and whistled for him the air of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' He took the notes down, and in a half hour had taught it to his players so that they played it very creditably.

"The next Sunday the General and I attended church, where a native priest held services. I was touched to hear, during the mass, the strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner' played as sacred music and a part of the service. The priest told me it would always be played as a part of the services so long as he remained in that church."

Judge F. F. Guild Resigns.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Frederick F. Guild to-day tendered to the Government his resignation as District Court Judge in Newark. Judge Guild desires more time for his private law practice.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—106 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Smith & Lawlor; damage, $10.

12:50 A. M.—96 Mercer Street, C. H. Meyers Brothers; damage, $3,000.

8:20 A. M.—12 Market Street, Feltz & Ederman; damage, $200.

10:20 A. M.—53 Front Street, Henry Adams; damage, $2,000.

10:55 A. M.—14 Stanton Street, Isaac Kaubet; damage, $10.

11:20 A. M.—346 Pleasant Avenue, William Anderson; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—555 Hudson Street, P. Corthy; damage, $15.

1:05 P. M.—70 Henry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—21 Scammel Street, Jacob Weislander; damage, $5.

4:10 P. M.—445 East Eighty-fourth Street, William Snyder; damage, $25.

4:25 P. M.—Pier 17, North River, New York Central Railroad; damage, $150.

4:30 P. M.—119 East Seventy-third Street, Joseph Dugan; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—410 Ninth Avenue, owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—212 West Twenty-seventh Street, J. S. Farrell; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—9 East Thirty-first Street, Mrs. De Forest; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—140 Essex Street, Soloman Keppler; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Fire in Edward Fitzgerald's trunk factory, at Wells and Division Streets, caused a loss of $70,000 to-day.

CUBA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Bates manufacturing plant was destroyed by fire late last night. Fifty men are thrown out of employment. The loss on buildings and machinery will reach $50,000, with insurance $20,000.

GREEN TO SUCCEED PAYN?

Binghamton's ex-Mayor May Be Insurance Commissioner.

SAYS HE IS CONSIDERING IT

Admits Gov. Roosevelt Has Spoken to Him and that He Is Awaiting Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The question of who will succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance and the time when Gov. Roosevelt will send a nomination to the Senate is the all absorbing topic here tonight. The situation is full of doubt, and the air is filled with rumors. The Governor declines to discuss the matter, and no one seems to know what he intends to do.

That he is determined to replace Mr. Payn cannot be doubted, but when he intends to begin the battle is the question, and it would be foolish to attempt predictions. It is said that the Governor may send in a name to-morrow and again it is suggested that nothing may be done until next week. Those who are close to the Governor say they do not believe he has come to a final decision in the matter, but there was a report to-day which was received with considerable credence that George E. Greene, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, had been practically agreed upon. The name of Charles S. Phipps of Queens was also discussed.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was expected here this evening, but he has not arrived, and now it is said he will be here to-morrow. Many Senators called at the Ten Eyck, where Mr. Odell makes his headquarters when in Albany, apparently to see him before making up their minds what to do. It has been said that Mr. Odell will bring the name of the man selected by Senator Platt, and his arrival, therefore, is looked forward to with eagerness, as it is expected that he will be able to clear the situation.

There is also another story that the Governor will go to New York for another talk with Senator Platt before he decides what to do. Senator Ellsworth, who has been absent from the Senate since last Friday, arrived here to-night. He said he had no idea of what would happen. Mr. Ellsworth waited to see Mr. Odell and was evidently disappointed when the latter failed to arrive.

Mr. Payn was asked to-day if there was any truth in the report that he had in his possession a letter which Gov. Roosevelt wrote in 1884 which would put the latter in a peculiar political position. Superintendent Payn answered:

"I have not. The story is not true. The existence of a letter of this character was conceived in the mind of the man who wrote a story of that character. Neither I nor any of my friends so stated. I do not carry things up my sleeves. I do not fight in that fashion."

The impression is gaining ground among Republican politicians that Gov. Roosevelt will certainly be successful in the fight he is waging against Payn. State Senators Higgins and Stranahan were in the city yesterday, and each of them expressed a belief that Payn will be defeated.

George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, who is being mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Payn, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He said:

"It is true that Gov. Roosevelt has spoken to me concerning the position. If I am satisfied that my appointment will be satisfactory to the organization and that it will be confirmed by the Senate, I shall willingly accept the place."

Mr Green has been President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and is a member of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

Before leaving for his home in Newburg yesterday, Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said there was no change in the situation. He will go to Albany to-day.

DOINGS OF THE CASTELLANES.

The Count Makes an Early Morning Visit to the Gould Offices—Theatre Party at Night.

Count Boni de Castellane may not have slept well on Monday night, after learning upon his arrival from France that certain Paris newspapers had accused him of speculating on the Rourse, gambling, pawning yachts, and failing in his financial ventures, or perhaps he is an early riser by choice and habit. At any rate, he succeeded in taking breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning, making an elaborate toilet, and getting down into the business district by 9:30 o'clock. He appeared there resplendent in a high hat and a long overcoat lined and trimmed with the yellowest of fur, a gray business suit, a gorgeous Ascot tie, tan shoes, and blood-red gloves. He was armed with a heavy walking stick—an implement perfectly adapted for caning editors of the Boulevard des Capucines.

The Count went to the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railway, on the fifth floor of the Western Union Building, where George J. Gould has his private office, and inquired for Mr. Phillips, who has charge of many matters connected with the Gould estate. He did not inquire for his brother-in-law. The office boy looked him over carefully and then escorted him into Mr. Phillips's waiting room and left him there without comment.

Twenty minutes later the office boy strolled back into the Count's presence. "Ain't in yet. Gets down at 'leven," remarked the boy. A little later the lad met Mr. Mallett. Mr. Gould's secretary, in the hall, and, jerking his thumb in the direction of Mr. Phillips's door, said: "He's in there—the Count."

Mr. Mallett then informed the visitor that Mr. Phillips was not due before 11 o'clock, whereupon the Count departed, promising to call again. He then went down stairs, entered a coupe, and disappeared.

The Count had rejoined the Countess at the Waldorf-Astoria by 10:30 o'clock, when they were called upon by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould. The call lasted for some time, after which the Count and Countess had luncheon.

After luncheon the Count and Countess, the latter attired in an exquisite walking gown, went for a walk. They strolled up Fifth Avenue to the Park, attracting much attention on the way. They were back in their hotel before 5 o'clock, and a little later set out for a small reception and tea given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould at their residence, 720 Fifth Avenue. This was over with in time for the Count and Countess to go to the Lyceum Theatre, where, with a box party including Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, they witnessed the performance of "The Surprises of Love." After the performance the members of the party were the guests of Edmund Randolph at a little supper at the Royalton.

DE RODAYS STANDS HIS GROUND.

Editor of Figaro Sends a Message to Count Boni de Castellane.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—5:40 A. M.—The Figaro publishes this morning a dispatch which M. Pierre de Rodays, its editor, has sent to Count Boni de Castellane, in the course of which he says:

"Your denials and threats will change nothing of the facts, which are now notorious in Paris."

PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES DEAD.

English Electrical Inventor Was Educated in Kentucky.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Prof. David Edward Hughes, inventor of the Hughes Printing Telegraph Instrument, now in use on all important Continental lines in Europe and on all submarine lines between England and the Continent, is dead.

Prof. Hughes was born in London May 16, 1831, and was educated at Bardstown College, Kentucky. He was the inventor of the induction balance and the discoverer of the microphone, now almost universally used as transmitter to the telephone. He was the author of numerous papers upon electricity and magnetism.

Another Wireless Telegraphy Patent.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Signor Guarini has patented an apparatus which is apparently an improvement upon Signor Marconi's method of wireless telegraphy. It will be tested between Brussels and London. He talks of wireless communication between London and New York as "well within the range of probability."

BOERS HOLDING WARREN IN CHECK

Continued from Page 1.

her hour of need. Whatever foreigners may say, they have not got to the bottom of Old England yet. This test of the character of the British people will alone counterbalance our losses. The reverses of the war have taught the country that the Empire is a united Empire. The war will be cheap if it teaches the nation that it has lived too much from hand to mouth and that it must place things on a scentific or methodical basis. In commerce, education and war Great Britain is not methodical and not scientific. The task ahead is the greatest which ever lay before a nation, and will occupy the present Government and many future Governments. But it will have to be faced. The country has yet to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. When that is done, it must set to work and put the Empire on a business footing, and strive to make it realize the British ideal of an Empire, without menace, without oppression—a model State ruled by institutions and inhabited by a model race."

INTERVENTION IDEA GROWING.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—From Vienna comes the statement that the idea of the intervention of European powers is gaining adherents in influential quarters.

The Daily Mail correspondent regards the signs as unmistakable, and mentions especially suggestions printed in the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office journals.

Boers to Expel British Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The wholesale expulsion of British subjects now remaining in the Transvaal is expected next week."

BOER AGENT VISITS MR. HAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Montagu White, Consul General of the South African Republic, in London, called at the State Department this afternoon, and had a conference with Secretary Hay. He did not appear in an official capacity.

There was an utter absence of formality about Mr. White's visit. No appointment had been made, so far as could be learned, and the presentation of his card was the first notice that the Secretary had from anything but newspaper sources that Mr. White was in Washington. Nevertheless, the visitor was admitted at once, and spent nearly an hour in close conversation with Secretary Hay.

At the beginning he put himself on a safe footing by informing the Secretary that he had no credentials and no official character whatever. He frankly admitted, however, that he was in the United States for the purpose of aiding his countrymen to enlist the sympathy of the American people. The Secretary was much interested in Mr. White's statements, as was shown by the fact he accorded him an hour's audience in the busiest moments of the day, without interruption. The subject of the conversation was the state of affairs in the Transvaal, and no statement of what passed beyond that was obtainable.

STEAMER BERMUDA IS ENJOINED

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A special-five-day injunction restraining the steamer Bermuda, which acquired some reputation as a filibuster during the Spanish war, from leaving this port, was granted to-day by Judge Pennypacker, in Common Pleas Court.

The application for the injunction was made by Robert S. Gamble of Kingston, Jamaica, a subject of Great Britain, who alleges that he has information that the vessel is to carry articles contraband of war to South Africa for the Boers.

For some time past it has been rumored that the famous filibuster was about to engage in the same business again, but those connected with the vessel made emphatic denials that such a move was contemplated.

BOERS MAKE THEIR OWN PLANS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In view of the exaggerated ideas current that the Boers have been largely helped by foreign military advisers, it is worth while quoting the statement of a gentleman who has just arrived from Delagoa Bay.

"He says that the Boers are at a loss to know what to do, and that the advice tendered them, being based upon opposing ideas of tactics, is valueless, and only leads, when adopted, to loss of life. It appears that during Gen. Joubert's illness Gen. Schalk Burger wired to Dr. Leyds to send men able to shoot straight and experts to make explosives and to work mines, but not useless advisers."

"From what I saw myself of the Boer forces at the outbreak of the war, I know that the Boers have a profound distrust and contempt for European military methods, and, with the exception of Commandant Albrecht, they have practically no foreign officers, even in the artillery.

"The Transvaalers, however, acknowledge that they have learned several useful tactical devices from the Free Staters, especially in making intrenchments in least-expected places, and at the foot of kopjes instead of only on ridges."

CAPE DUTCH AID THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A correspondent at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Jan. 23, says:

"The latest arrivals from Johannesburg say that the Boer methods are working ruin to the mines. The Boers pick out the rich ore, leaving the cost of further developments to the shareholders. Stores are being robbed wholesale. The safe deposit vaults under the Stock Exchange have been broken open, and jewelry and plate left by refugees have been extracted.

"Grass is growing in the streets, and cattle are grazing in fashionable thoroughfares. There are still about two thousand Uitlanders in the Transvaal.

"A letter received here from Harrismith relates that three Britishers were shot in the market square for refusing to go to the front when commandeered."

Ex-Consul Macrum Is in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived here to-day. He declined to be interviewed.

Received by American Women.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—The American women resident here held a reception at the Mount Nelson Hotel to-day. Lady Churchill and the entire staff of the American hospital ship Maine, Col. Stowe, the United States Consul, and other prominent Americans were present. The Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, proposes to visit the Maine, whose arrival here has aroused great interest.

DISCUSS TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Englishmen and an American Before Political Science Academy.

At a meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held in the Columbia University Library Building last evening, the subject, "The Present Situation in the Transvaal," was discussed. Two of the speakers—an Englishman and an American—took the part of Great Britain in the existing conflict. A third speaker, an Englishman, spoke in favor of the Boers.

The room was crowded. President Seth Low of the university presided. The first speaker was Sydney Brooks of London. His remarks were, for the greater part, a repetition of the arguments he has previously made in this city in support of the British case. He was followed by J. M. Martin, an ex-member of the London County Council.

Mr. Martin said there was absolutely nothing to prove that a power of the strength of Great Britain was justified in absorbing the little Boer republics. The whole of the present trouble could be traced directly to the Jameson raid, he said, which was one of the blackest blots on the history of Great Britain, and to the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, who showed and had admitted that he believed, months before hostilities began, war to be inevitable.

Thomas G. Shearman followed Mr. Martin. He remarked that many so-called Americans asserted that neither Englishmen nor Americans had any right to enter upon territory occupied by other people. They said that if Americans or Englishmen did not like the Boer Government they could stay at home. Such a doctrine was false to every American principle.

"Of all delusions," said Mr. Shearman, "the most absurd is this idea that anything labelled a republic is worthy of our sympathy, while everything labelled a monarchy is evil. South America is full of republics, which are all really military despotisms. Our sympathies should be with the cause which represents equal rights, no matter how labelled. The question at issue in the South African conflict is very simple. It is whether the earth belongs to the whole human race or whether God has assigned it in small sections—here to the Boers, there to the British, somewhere else to another people. Great Britain stands everywhere for the absolute equality of all white races."

For the Pro-Boer Meeting.

The New York Committee for the Relief of the United Republics of South Africa, which is making preparations for a pro-Boer mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace next Monday evening, met last night at the Morton House.

Letters were read from a large number of persons who have consented to allow the use of their names as Vice Presidents. Edward Lauterbach and S. G. Bogert sent notes of sympathy with checks toward the expenses of the meeting. Timothy J. Campbell made a vigorous attack upon England, suggesting that the hose be turned on the British lion, and his name was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

WOUNDED ON OPERA STAGE.

Herr Brugeman Badly Hurt in Duel Scene at Germania Theatre.

Herr Brugeman, who was singing Zamiel in the opera "Die Freischütz" at the Germania Theatre last night, was dangerously wounded by accident during the duel scene by Herr Veron, who played Caspar. Herr Veron's foil slipped Herr Brugeman's guard and pierced the latter's jugular vein.

The curtain was at once rung down, and the wounded man removed to the dressing room. But for the prompt attention of a physician from the audience, who volunteered his services, Herr Brugeman would probably have bled to death. He was removed to his home after the wound had been dressed, and the opera was continued with the omission of Herr Brugeman's part. His condition late last night was serious.

CONNECTICUT BANKS FAIL.

Private Concerns in Thompsonville and Hazardville Suspend.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Jan. 23.—The doors of the private banking house of R. D. & Robert E. Spencer of this place were closed this morning. Simultaneously comes the information that the doors of the Robert E. Spencer banking house of Hazardville, Conn., were also closed this morning. The two banks are closely connected, and a sensation has been caused by the statement that bankruptcy proceedings are pending.

It is said that withdrawals since Dec. 15, amounting to $10,000, caused the suspension.

The Hazardville notice stated that that bank would be closed owing to the suspension of the Thompsonville bank. It was added that the Hazardville depositors would be paid 100 cents on the dollar. The Thompsonville bank was established in September, 1887; the Hazardville bank in February, 1898.

WOMAN ARRESTS HER HUSBAND.

Finds Him in a Saloon When He Should Have Been at Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—"This is my husband, and I've arrested him, and want him locked up for intoxication," said a woman last night as she led a man before the desk Sergeant in the Third Precinct Station House. The woman said the man was George Adams of Harrison.

According to Mrs. Adams, she found her husband in a saloon in this city when he should have been at home. She threatened to have him arrested, she said, and he promised to accompany her to the station if she did not call an officer.

The Sergeant advised the couple to go home. Mrs. Adams was willing. Her husband, however, wanted to stay and make a complaint against his wife. He became noisy, and was locked up.

Judge Schalk this morning fined him $2.50. Mrs. Adams paid the fine.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Committee Wanted to Investigate State Industrial School.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Abbott introduced in the House to-day a resolution for the appointment by the Speaker of a special committee of five to investigate the management of the State Industrial School for Girls. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Girls' Industrial Schools.

The House passed the bill admitting soldiers of the Spanish-American war to the Soldiers' Home.

The Governor sent to the Senate the name of John Rellstab for County Judge of Mercer County. Judge Rellstab is the present District Court Judge of Trenton.

The Republican Senators held a caucus and agreed with the House caucus in the matter of a Supervisor of Bills. The law will be repealed and each body will have its own Supervisor, and the rules will be changed to admit of the use of printed bills.

Favorable report was made in the Senate of the bill to grant a pension of $100 a month to Walter English, whose hands were shot off while he was firing a salute to Admiral Dewey.

Prohibition Convention Called.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The following call for the National Prohibition Convention, signed by Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman, and William T. Wardwell, Secretary, was issued today: "The National Convention of the Prohibition Party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and to transact such other business as may properly come before it is hereby called to meet at the Coliseum, in the City of Chicago, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 27, 1900."

Mrs. Edward F. Croker Ill.

Mrs. Edward F. Croker, wife of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, is ill at her home, 327 West Twenty-eighth Street, with pneumonia. Chief Croker said at midnight last night that his wife was better, and that it was thought she would recover, as the critical period of her illness had been passed.

Plague Bacillus Found on Rats.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 23.—The bacillus of the bubonic plague has been found on dead rats in a place where a plague patient was isolated. The Australian colonies have declared Adelaide an infected port.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Manhattan Life

Insurance Company of New York.

HENRY B. STOKES, President.

INCOME IN 1899.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899.	
Premiums	$1,952,975.25	Total payments to policy-holders	$1,651,122.08
Interest, rents and other receipts	754,463.32	Other Disbursements	718,176.24
	$2,707,438.57		$2,369,298.32

Assets Dec. 31st, 1899, $15,803,962.37.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in Force	$13,961,201.00	
All other Liabilities	216,020.12	$14,177,221.12
Surplus, December 31, 1899		$1,626,741.25
Total Paid Policy-holders since Organization		over $45,300.000.00

THE ABOVE STATEMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE IN EVERY ACCOUNT.

Increase in Assets — Increase in Insurance in Force
Increase in Surplus — Increase in Payments to Policy-holders
Increase in Reserve — Increase in New Insurance Written

One Sale in January. BYCK BROS MEN'S OUTFITTERS. One Sale in July.

Bargains for Particular Men.

We mean by this head-line that the Byck clothes are genuinely high grade, correctly fashioned garments, and that our half-yearly clearance sales affords a money-saving opportunity for men who consider quality first.

14th Half-Yearly Clearance Sale

Begins To-Day at 8 o'Clock.

THE BYCK OVERCOATS have been regularly selling at $12.15, $16.50, $18, $20, $22, $25, $27.50, $30, $40, and $45. They are now divided into five lots, prices

9.80 12.70 15.40 19.65 24.90

They include a variety of cloths, lengths and styles to suit every taste.

THE BYCK SUITS are reduced in the same proportion, the regular prices running from 12.50 to 30.00 and the clearance sale prices

8.90 11.60 13.85 16.90

TROUSERS We have always paid particular attention to the selection of fine patterns for Trousers and to their proper shaping and making. $5, $6, $7, $8, and $9. Trousers during sale,

3.20 4.35 and 5.40

Our clothes for evening wear and semi-dress occasions are sold largely to men who do not need to study close economy, but who find our productions actually superior to the work of the average custom-tailor.

Dress Suits — From $25, $30, $35, and $40 to — 21.85 and 28.30

Tuxedo Coats — From $15, $18, and $20 to — 11.60 and 14 10

Prince Albert Coats and Vests — from $20, $25, $27.50, $30, $35, and $40, to — 15.20, 19.40 and 23.60

Cutaway, Coats and Vests — Priced regularly from $12.50 to $25.00, 9.20, 11.90, 15.60

ALL SHOES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS SHOW THE SAME REDUCTIONS. OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS INCLUDED IN THIS FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY CLEARING SALE.

DOWNTOWN: Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts. BYCK BROS UPTOWN: 158-164 East 125th St., Nr. 3d Av. (Open Evenings.)

THE TASTE OF "APENTA"

is preferable to that of other Purgative Waters. More gentle in action. Does not cause crampy pains.

THE HOSPITALS of EUROPE and the UNITED STATES use Apenta regularly. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of the World.

The Name of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London, on the label is a guarantee of uniformity and superiority.

WHISKY IN SOLDIERS' HOME.

More Used in Bath than in Any Similar Institution.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—State Controller William J. Morgan has been giving special attention of late to the very large amount of liquors consumed in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home at Bath. It appears that from three to six times as much liquor was being consumed in the hospital at Bath as in the hospitals connected with other soldiers and sailors' homes throughout the country.

Formerly three barrels a month were called for, and during each of five months of the past year two barrels were allowed. Dr. Burleson, the physician in charge at the hospital, testified that the liquor supplied was not half enough.

BURIED MAN SAVED; WIFE DIES.

Man Was Covered with Debris of a Three-Story Building.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 23.—Frank Carpenter, after being buried under the debris of a three-story brick building to-day, was rescued, but his wife died from the excitement caused by waiting for the firemen to get him from the ruins.

Carpenter was buried in the cellar with two heavy joists pinning him down, one across his chest and another across his abdomen. Above him were tons of brick, stone, and ironwork, and an overhanging wall, but he was finally rescued, and will live. His wife was notified of her husband's predicament, and she went into hysterics. When Carpenter was brought home the excitement killed her.

Invite the President to Come Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A delegation including Morris K. Jesup, Col. John J. McCook, and William Henry Grant of New York City called on President McKinley this afternoon to extend an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to attend one of the sessions of that conference, to be held in New York in April. The President received the committee very cordially, but could not give the members any definite assurance that he would be able

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Manufacturers Ask Us to Buy Less

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR is costing more. So much more that the makers hope we will not compel them to ship in all we bargained for.

Garments that we bought for $4.50 a dozen are not to be had under $5.50 to-day, and in many cases prices have risen a third, or even as much as half—so that $10 goods are costing about $15.

How do you think the real smart makers are getting around the advance? They are skimping sizes—night gowns shorter or narrower, or both, saving maybe ten yards of muslin in a dozen gowns; flounces are skimped, saving as much as a yard of embroidery on a petticoat. And, maybe worst of all, garments are being made of print cloth, which can scarcely be classed as muslin.

As to the higher prices, we must pay them with the rest as a rule.

As to skimped garments, we will not have them at any price. But with higher prices already established; with some delay in even forced delivery of our long-ago purchases, we shall sell, to-day and for the little while the lots hold out—

Muslin Underwear at Least Prices Known

And this includes as well, the sacques and wrappers and waists, counted with the underwear, though of other fabrics than muslin and linen.

Gowns

38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; row of embroidery; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

65c—Muslin; pointed yoke of fine plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

85c—Muslin; large collar and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery; small plaits and ribbon bow at neck.

$1—Muslin; square neck; yoke of all-over embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; yoke run with ribbon.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. Some at 15c, of cambric or muslin; and another style at 18c. Not more than 3 of any of these to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric with fine plaits.

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits above.

Eiderdown Robes

$2—Of solid colored eiderdown; full front, fitted back; large collar bound with satin, closing with frogs and girdle; value $3.

$3.50—Ripple eiderdown in solid colors; full front, fitted back; front closing with frogs and girdle; value $5.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with small plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits.

65c—Mulin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with neat embroidery.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle; hem and cluster of fine plaits.

$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; deep ruffle of embroidery; dust ruffle of lawn.

House Dresses

$1—Of figured or striped chintz; pointed yoke front and back, plaited back, full front; yoke and collar trimmed with braid.

House Dresses

$1.50—Of fancy striped percale; full front yoke back, with 3 plaits; yoke collar, sleeves and plaits down front piped with white cording.

$1.75—Of fancy figured percale; yoke front and back; full front, plaited back; collar, yoke and sleeves trimmed with cording.

Flannelette Kimonos

$2.50—Solid colors, blue or pink; yoke back and front; panels of fancy colored flannelette in front.

$2.75—In fancy stripes; loose front; back gathered at waist; gathered ruffle of white flannelette on collar and bretelles; cuffs also of white flannelette; with sash.

The New Shirt Waists===Show Days

Silk Waists. American made, but confidentially the model garments came from Paris—we shall have the Paris Waists presently—more elaborate than these as a rule, but you know they are expensive—why, even the eighteen we have left (and they are the only waists in the store not brand new) are $10 to $41.25 at the reduced prices—they were $15 to $65.

Well, the new ones. Some have yoke; some the plain French back—pretty, but a trying style; others are plaited or shirred. Some regular bodices; some the easier styles we usually class as shirt waists. $5 to $18.50.

The new Cotton Waists are even more varied in style—and the selection depends largely on one's figure. To be sure, the sleeves must be considered—either a laundered or turn-back cuff, if the waist is to be worn with a tailor-made suit; otherwise you'll be apt to take the flare cuff. The cotton waists start at 50c and run to $17.50, but this latter is really a combination of lace and ribbon. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gold-filled Toilet Articles and Novelties All useful pieces, all pretty, and all guaranteed for 20 years' wear. And this incentive: Prices a full third less than regular. Here's a bargain or two in every line:

Match Boxes, $1.50	Cigarette Cases, $2.40
Cigar Jars, $2.40	Smokers' Knife, 80c
Table Cigar Cutters, 80c	
Shaving Brushes, 60c	
8-piece Manicure Sets, in leather case, $4.25	
3-piece Manicure Sets, in leather case, $1.65	
Nail Brushes, 40c	Stocking Darners, 50c
Puff Boxes, $1.65	Bon-Bon Boxes, $1.50

The China Sale===Last Notice

This Trade Sale of China and Glass is, of course, limited by the quantities at command. The selling has reached twice the daily estimate, and many lots that we expected to last for the week are apt to be closed out to-day.

In addition to the Trade Sale lots, which, as a rule, were entirely new things, we shall sell to-day (on the Main Aisle)—

Very Elegant Lamps at Reduced Prices

These include fifty handsome Reception Lamps, left from the big holiday lots. Were $45 to $100 yesterday. These shall be $30.

And other groups are marked this way—

$4 for lamps worth $6 to $10 $6 for lamps worth $8.50 to $15
$9 for lamps worth $15 to $25.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 25c—

French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea, and course plates, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c—

This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

A Group at 75c—

A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. These are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—

All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 each.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.

$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.

$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.

$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27 50.

And these sets of French china—
125 pieces, $125; value $200.
124 pieces, $65; value $95.
113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20 that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35. The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the China Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:

Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.
Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.
Salad Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50.
Celery Trays, $4—we need to charge $6.50 regularly.
Tumblers, $6.75 a dozen instead of $10.
Vases, 16-in., $4.50 instead of $6.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.

Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.

Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40, instead of $60.

Finest Plates

There have been exceptionally noteworthy offerings in fine plates here, never a more attractive one than this. These are plates of finest quality, in exquisite decorations. Most of them have been selling at $4 and $5 each—some even higher. Price, $2 each.

Toilet Sets

They were bought as "seconds"—said to be imperfect. They are practically as good as those rated perfect, for the blemishes are hard to find. In two modern shapes, all complete 12-piece sets, all with fine decorations of flowers and gold, on tinted grounds. One kind at $4.50 is the quality that sells regularly for $7. The other at $6 is the usual $12 kind.

An Upheaval of Upholstery

There's been a turning-over of the stocks. Odd lots, small quantities, some goods that were fondled too dearly by contemplating purchasers, are all brought to the front. Reductions in prices are made all along the line. Most of the offering is of wholly good, desirable stuffs—particularly true of the lace curtains, the shades and the canopies. They're without a single fault—except, insufficient in quantity. And that fault creates opportunities for savings such as these—

Lace Curtains—

In Irish Point Curtains there is good picking among 2 and 3-pair lots—many of these at about half original prices. Reductions, too, in the larger quantities. One kind 3 attractive patterns at $4.50 a pair instead of $6.75. Another quality at $5 a pair—they were $7.75. And others at $7 that were about 50 per cent. more.

Among the Ruffled Muslin Curtains are some at 95c a pair—good $1.25 values—and others at $1.15 that were considered moderate at $1.50.

Crepe and Madras Curtains—Light, both in weight and color. In stained glass effects; suitable for library and dining-room. $5.50 kinds are now $3.75; $16 kinds now $12. Some in-between-kinds at like reductions,

Bed Sets—

These are mostly Irish Point, white and ivory. For the white, prices are now $4.25 to $8.75. They were $5.75 to $11.50. For the ivory, choose now at $4.25 to $11 for kinds that were $5.75 to $15.50.

Here's a lot of Nottingham laces, for decorative purposes. They've been handled, and show some little evidences of it—not much. Half prices.

Window Shades—

Opaque shades, in various good colors, made up of remnant pieces, at 35c each. They're easily worth double.

Prices throughout these stocks of shades are particularly moderate, and should interest builders as well as housekeepers. We want builders and owners of large office buildings to learn the savings offered here, on large orders, for strictly best materials.

Cosey Corner Canopies—

Putting these up now at greatly reduced charges. Canopies comprise the frames, hangings, draperies, tassels, spears and lantern. One style at $25 that formerly cost $35. Another at $40, instead of $50. Still another at $53, for which the previous moderate charge was $62. Specimens of these various styles are on view in the Oriental Room, Third floor, Fourth ave.

Down Cushions—

There's a group of pillows with coverings of East India prints, that are selling at $1.15 each. Formerly $1.75. Another group with Bagdad and Damascus coverings; in various striped patterns, at $1.35 each. They are worth at least $2.25.

More About the Linen Sale

Cotton is mixed with linen to cheapen it. If you buy cotton-mixed linens unknowingly you are swindled; if you buy such stuff knowingly, you are readier than we would be to take chances, and are content with "anything that'll do."

All-flax linens—no cotton or tow—pure linens first, last and all the time, at Wanamaker's.

And this is true of handkerchiefs as of household linens.

This statement needs no qualifying—there are no exceptions: linen is linen at our stores, but you've fingers enough on one hand to count all the true linen stores in America. Maybe you needn't even use your thumb.

And yet, linens are cheapest at Wanamaker's—where there is no risk—cheapest for the every-day things; cheapest for the really elegant weaves.

Special Prices This Week

Not because certain weeks or days have any bearing on prices, but because these goods came to us far under value—and the saving is yours.

Table Cloths—

$2—Fine bleached Irish damask; 3 yards long; were $2.40; 3½ yds. long, $2.25.

$6.75—Flemish double satin damask; 2x3 yards or 2½ yards square; were $9.

Napkins—

95c doz.—German bleached; sewed fringes; 17 in.; were $1.25.

$1.50 doz.—Scotch bleached; 20 in.; were $1.75.

$2.25 doz.—German gras bleached; 24 in.; were $2.75.

$3 doz.—Flemish double satin damask; bleached; 22 in.; were $3.75.

$4 doz.—Irish bleached; extra heavy; 26 in.; were $5.

Bed Linen—

$1.50 each—Hemstitched linen sheets, 3-4 bed size; were $1.75. Full size, $1.75; were $2.

28c each—Hemstitched linen pillow cases; 20x36 in.; were 38c.

Towels—

10c each—Fringed huckaback, bleached, 18 x38 in.; were 15c.

10c. each—Bleached honeycomb bath towels, all cotton, 18x36 in.; were 12½c.

15c each—Damask bordered huckaback, 20x 44 in.; were 25c.

19c each—Old Bleach huckaback, fringed, 20 x39 in.; were 25c.

25c each—Hemstitched huckaback, very heavy, 26x45 in.; were 35c.

25c each—Snow-white bath towels, Turkish cotton; were 35c.

Toweling—

5c yd.—Bleached twilled, all linen, 16 in. wide; was 8c.

6 1-4c yd.—Brown or bleached plain crash, 20 in. wide. Also bleached, twilled; 16 in. wide. Were 10c. yard.

12½c yd.—Checked glass toweling, 18 in.; was 18c. Also 20 in. bleached twilled crash. Fourth avenue side.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c

Spic and span from the mills—some altogether new designs; more are stand-bys. What's in a name? Much, it seems—for out of the same mill door these fabrics are going at great rate under a popularized name at just double our price.

We sold nine thousand yards on Monday—probably as many yesterday (it takes a little while to make up the record).

One woman bought eight dress lengths—as different as aster and chrysanthemum. There are two hundred styles. Rotunda.

Men's Shirts to Order

We believe our workers have the knack and skill to make perfect-fitting shirts for any normally shaped man. If there is the least shortcoming, consider the loss ours.

That's half the battle.

Then the materials. As to them, we know that we bring over more exclusive and elegant fabrics than come to any other one shirt maker. Five hundred and forty-four styles are shown this **"Opening Day."** Charvet of Paris leads the Old World in the charm of the fabrics he has woven. We have his weaver working for us as well.

Beal & Inman of Old Bond Street, London, are probably the next in shirt fame, but they have close seconds in dear old Lonnon town, and we have their combined findings-out.

White Shirts, $1.50 to $12—the latter made of batiste-chiffon, of threads so fine that the loom-room air is kept moist and the shuttles work under water. After the web is woven it is strong enough—and luxurious.

Percale Shirts, $3 Linen Batiste Shirts, $10 Madras Shirts, $3.50
Cheviot Shirts, $3.50 Thread-and-Silk Shirts, $12 Silk-and-linen Shirts, $12

The more particular you are, the more you'll appreciate the things we have gathered. Ninth street side.

Men's Suits at $10

Double-breasted Sack-coat Suits of black cheviot, for $10.

It was a possible thing six months ago. It is possible only by the accident of trade to-day. Skimped? Not a bit of it. The coat is satin faced clear out to the button-holes.

A good many, but not enough. All sizes. Second floor, Fourth avenue

Traveling Trunks from Paris

In talking of trunks, the other day, we said that the man who made them best lived in Paris. Louis Vuitton is the man and he has made us his American agents. The trunks will only be bought by those of you who absolutely will have the best.

Every convenience that a Frenchman can conjure is put into these traveling wardrobes. $41 to $84. Fifth floor

Some Fifth Floor Attractions—

The sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves continues—kidskin and other sorts; Women's Mercerized Cotton Waists in various good colors, at $1; 75c Seersucker Petticoats, at 50c; Dress Good Remnants, at almost trifling prices; Corsets at 45c and 65c; exceptionally good values in Women's Muslin Underwear, the medium and least expensive kinds; Club Vellum Writing Paper.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

His Testimony Before the Coroner Admitted in Evidence.

Mr. Osborne Promises to Finish Today and Mr. Weeks May Make His Opening Address.

From the progress made in the trial yesterday of Roland B. Molineux there appeared to be more than usual justification for the announcement made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne that he would rest the case of the people to-day. His failure to finish his case heretofore, when promised, he has attributed to the developing of additional evidence and to the time consumed in cross-examination by Mr. Weeks.

Nearly all of the forenoon session yesterday was devoted to the question of admitting as evidence the testimony given by Molineux at the Coroner's inquest. This was eventually admitted, and the rest of the morning and all of the afternoon session was devoted to the reading of that testimony, which was not finished when court adjourned.

This will be finished this morning, and then Mr. Hagan and Dr. Fraser, who have been making ink tests, will be summoned. Detective McCafferty will be called also once more, and unless some witness not yet named by the prosecution is brought into the trial, the case of the people will rest. There was a rumor current that the prosecution had a new witness, who would be sprung as a surprise, but this was denied by one of Mr. Osborne's assistants.

Mr. Osborne expects to finish his side of the case by the end of this morning's session, and it is believed Mr. Weeks will make his opening address this afternoon. No line on the course of the defense has yet been made known.

During yesterday's session a number of clergymen were in attendance, among them Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, who sat for a time beside the Assistant District Attorney. Justice Jerome was a spectator for a time, also, in the afternoon, sitting on the bench with Recorder Goff.

Molineux and his father paid close attention to the reading of the Coroner's minutes. Once, at the close of the day, Harry Cornish came within range of the prisoner's vision, and Molineux regarded him with a contemptuous smile. During part of the afternoon Molineux played tit-tat-toe with Mr. Carvolho, who sat beside him, and he seemed greatly pleased when he caught the writting expert.

The day's proceedings began with the recalling of Coroner Hart for cross-examination of Mr. Weeks, from whom he sought to get an admission that Cornish, who had been a witness at the Coroner's inquest the day before Molineux was, had accused Molineux of complicity in the crime. The Court ruled out any answers giving the testimony of Cornish and Mr. Weeks sought by devious ways to show the correctness of his contention that Molineux's testimony before the Coroner should not be admitted.

Mr. Weeks sought to prove by the Coroner that Molineux was under a charge when called as a witness; that he was under strong suspicion; that his writing had been the subject of examination, and that the Coroner's physician had made some report on the cause of death before the inquest. Nearly all the questions designed to bring out information along these lines were excluded.

The Recorder ruled that reports made before the examination of Molineux did not become official until brought out at the inquest. Thus Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, had not officially reported until he took the stand at the inquest, which was after Molineux had testified.

Before the final decision was reached, excluding Cornish's testimony, Mr. Baker, the Coroner's stenographer, was called, and Mr. Weeks sought to have him read from the minutes.

"On the 9th of February," began Mr. Weeks, "did not Mr. Cornish take the stand and testify as follows—"

Mr. Osborne interrupted with an objection and asked that the Court see the timony which Mr. Weeks proposed to introduce in his question before it was heard by the jury. This course was followed, Mr. Weeks asking that if it was excluded the language of the full question should appear in the records.

The Recorder declined to say what his ruling as to the record would be. After a glance at the testimony under discussion he sent for legal citations on the points at issue. While engaged studying them Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne got into one of their arguments, and the Recorder looked up and said:

"Will you gentlemen please retire?"

"We were only talking law, your Honor," replied Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, I know you were only talking," remarked the Recorder.

The Recorder next sent for Coroner Hart, who had left the room, and asked him if he could say whether, before Molineux was put on the stand, any competent witness had testified as to the cause of Mrs. Adams's death.

"Harry Cornish was on the stand—" began the Coroner, when the Recorder interrupted him, saying:

"He is not a competent witness."

Mr. Weeks asked, "Had any information been offered to you, and was there any information in your office, upon which those proceedings of the Coroner's court were based?"

Mr. Osborne objected and was sustained.

Mr. Weeks—This inquisition conducted by you was in connection with the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes."

"What was the reason for the delay from Dec. 28 to Feb. 9?"

"There was no specific reason."

"Did you not delay the proceedings until you could get a report from Dr. Witthaus?"

The question was excluded. It was decided that the Cornish testimony could go on the record to show the considerations on which the Recorder had based his refusal to admit the question embodying it, to be presented to the jury.

Mr. Weeks then started in to ask the same question again, when the Recorder sternly reprimanded him, saying, "You put the Court in a false position. I hereby revoke all rulings in reference to the whole matter, as if no question on this point had been asked, objected to, or overruled."

The outcome of all this discussion was that the Cornish testimony was ruled out and the Molineux testimony was permitted to be read. Mr. Weeks's objection being overruled and Mr. Weeks taking an exception.

Mr. Osborne read the testimony while the stenographer held his shorthand notes for comparison, and Mr. Weeks followed with his own copy of the minutes. The Recorder said he could not pass upon the materiality of the testimony until he had heard it.

Only a part of the testimony regarding Barnet was read, but that read included the portion relating to the time when Miss Chesebrough lived at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, when Molineux took Barnet to see her, and that also touching on the relationship between Barnett and Miss Chesebrough, which Molineux said was not of a character to cause him any jealousy.

Held Responsible for Rain's Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Edward A. Slocum was fined $5 and costs in a police court to-day. Slocum has billboards in different places in the city. Saturday night's storm washed a lot of theatrical posters from the boards and scattered the paper about the streets. Mayor Mack made a complaint against Slocum, alleging that he was responsible for the littering of the streets with paper in violation of an ordinance. Slocum said he should not be held responsible for the work of the rain.

Glanders Attacks Horses at Catskill.

CATSKILL, Jan. 23.—Glanders has developed in a bunch of work horses at Smith Landing, owned by the Consolidated Ice Company. By the order of a veterinary surgeon, fourteen were put to death yesterday and to-day, and it is apprehended that it will be necessary to kill the whole lot—some seventy.

Kills Himself with Fire.

ITHACA, Jan. 23.—Ora Freeman, thirty-five years old, a citizen of Etna, committed suicide to-day by setting himself on fire. He had been sick for some time and had suffered financial losses. His nurse left him at 3 o'clock, and on hearing a noise shortly afterward returned, to find that the sick man had shut himself in a closet and set his clothes on fire. Death was partly due to suffocation.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FILIPINOS HOOT FRIARS.

Significant Demonstration at a Reception Given by Archbishop Chapelle.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—Archbishop Chapelle, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, gave a reception yesterday to the Catholic clergy and laymen for the purpose of conciliating the opposing factions.

Many prominent Filipinos attended, with a view of making a demonstration against the friars. They hooted Archbishop Nozaleda and every friar who appeared, crying, "Fuera Nozaleda!" and "Fuera Friales!"

On the other hand, Gen. Otis, who attended with his staff, was cheered.

Mgr. Chapelle made a speech, asking for toleration and patience and promising a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute. He rebuked the newspapers for meddling with matters which, he said, they did not understand.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

Killed in Action—Vigan, Luzon, Dec. 4, Thirty-third Infantry, A, Arthur Wright; B, Lawrence L. Spencer, Sergeant; Frederick J. Bell, Sergeant; Alfred Wachs, Corporal; D, Dave Puckett; E, James Bennett, William Branden; L, Norman M. Fry, Sergeant; near Santa Nicolas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, A, Irving H. Palmer; Jan. 18, Forty-fifth Infantry, F, Frank Carr.

Wounded in Action—Vigan, Dec. 4, Thirty-third Infantry, B, James R. Montgomery, musician; E, Fred Loyea; K, William H. Bostwick; M, John Patterson; Tangadan Mountain, Dec. 4, Third Cavalry, D, Hubert Muggy; K, Frank J. Kaiser; near Binan, Jan. 7, Fourteenth Infantry, William C. Geiger, First Lieutenant; near Lemeri, Jan. 18, Forty-sixth Infantry, N, William Boese; Jan. 19, C, Albert Nelson; H, John Lenehen; near Santa Tomas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, Charles J. Grace.

AMERICANS TAKE DESERTED TOWN.

Occupy Santa Cruz, Where Insurgents Were Said to Be.

MANILA, Jan. 23—9:50 A. M.—The Americans have occupied Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, Laguna Province. It was reported many insurgents were concentrated there, but the town was found deserted.

Manila Military Order Changed.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—The military regulation requiring the streets to be cleared of natives at 8:30 o'clock P. M. has been changed to 10 o'clock.

No More Men for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Word has been received from the War Department that no more enlisted men of the volunteer regiments will be sent to Manila. All those who for sickness or other causes are here awaiting transportation will be discharged from the service.

TO REPAIR THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill to Recommission the Old Frigate Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Tillman, from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit the repair of the old United States frigate Constitution and to recommission it.

The bill as originally introduced authorized the frigate's use only as a training ship, but as reported it carries an amendment giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion to allow its use as "a naval museum and floating monument to the glory of American sailors," to be stationed at the Washington Navy Yard or elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

NEW ARMY HAT REGULATION.

Men Must Wear Campaign Head Gear in Its Original Shape.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—No more may the private soldier knock two or, three, or even four, dents into his campaign hat, or pin up a flap of the brim on one side to give him a rakish air. A regulation just issued from the War Department reads:

"The wearing of these hats in any other than their original shape is prohibited."

The original shape, in the case of the campaign hat, is on the Alpine order, a shape that experience has proved to be the most becoming to the average soldier's head. The privates have been used to shaping their hats through the denting process so as to indicate the command to which they belonged, and it is expected that they will not like this order.

Gets an Appointment in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Donald E. Richardson of Geneva has received an appointment of Deputy Collector of Port of Guantanamo, Cuba. He sails the first of next week. The office carries with it a salary of $1,800 a year. The Custom House officer at Guantanamo, Capt. E. A. Ellis, United States Army, is also from Geneva.

FOR A CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Yonkers Taking Steps to Fight the Whitney Syndicate.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Board of Aldermen of this city last night directed the Committee on Street Lighting to immediately investigate the cost and practicability of the city establishing a lighting plant and furnishing lights for street use and for commercial purposes. The project has the unanimous backing of the Aldermen, and in his last annual message Mayor Sutherland strongly urged the establishment of such a plant.

Yonkers now pays about $80,000 for street lighting. The local company which did the work has passed into the hands of the Whitney syndicate and proposes to abandon the local generating station and supply Yonkers from the big power house in the Bronx. The connections for this have been made, but are not yet in use.

When the power from the Bronx is turned on it will be needful for every user of electric power in this city to take out the present motors and substitute new ones, as the kind of power transmitted will be different from that now in use.

The franchise under which the company is operating here expires in July next, and it is thought that some steps can be taken to have the city do its own lighting before that time. The Mayor and Aldermen say it would be better for the city to remain in darkness for a time than to surrender to the trust.

The city authorities and citizens are preparing for a big fight in Albany. It will be needful to obtain a special law, and it is expected that the company will vigorously oppose it.

BLISSVILLE SEES A GHOST.

New Palace Car of Jacob Beetem Glides Over the Highways.

Blissville, in Queens Borough, has been enjoying a ghost sensation for several days. A great white mass shining with fire, supposedly of infernal origin, has been seen gliding along the highways.

The ghost is genuine and very substantial. It cost a pile of money and belongs to Jacob Beetem, Vice President and general manager of the New York and Queens County Electric Road.

It is a palace car for his personal use in getting over the many miles of trackage of his road. It is painted white and gold and is brilliantly illuminated. It is numbered 500 and is said to be one of the finest trolley cars in existence.

Died After Daughter's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Peter J. Baer, a carpenter, of 362 Central Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had just come home from the funeral of his daughter Lillian, who had died on Friday.

Victory for Union Railway.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Justice Smith decided to-day that the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company had no rights in the town of East Chester or the village of Bronxville. This gives the Union Railway Company the right to proceed and complete its road from Mount Vernon to White Plains, a part of which, from Scarsdale to White Plains, is already built and in operation.

Kingston Man Found Dead.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The body of Franklin Fredericks, a wealthy brick manufacturer, was found this morning at Steep Rocks, near this city. His neck was broken. His horse ran away last night while Mr. Fredericks was driving home and threw him from the wagon. The horse was found dead, also with its neck broken.

CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE., COR. NINTH ST.
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

A system that is universally used by Governments and all large contractors; the same that is adopted in the financing of the thirty-five million dollar Rapid Transit Contract is the principle we employ in our "NO-EXTRA CHARGE" CREDIT system. TIME and MERCHANDISE are the main factors. Money is an after consideration—"Look into" our CREDIT SYSTEM before making your purchases elsewhere.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $16, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

OUR NEW POMPADOUR WIGS for LADIES
Perfect in every detail—light and comfortable—absolutely true to nature—complete satisfaction to wearer without that feeling of trepidation that every observer knows you are wearing one.
We have a Special DEPARTMENT for GENTLEMEN'S WIGS & TOUPEES
A specialist for examination of the scalp is in attendance.
L. SHAW,
Established 38 Years,
54 W. 14th St., next to Macy's, N. Y.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Colored Shirts.

A Lot of Dollar Shirts at 49c.
They are odd lots of Madras and Percale—all sizes.
Wide End Scarfs, 35c were 75c
FANCY SHIRTS $1.49 EACH.
Newest spring patterns, made like custom shirts, open front and back (separate cuffs included.)

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Moderate Prices, Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

International "Wun Wing" NEW CREATION Armor Brand
SAME LOWER "WING-LO"

DYING FROM BURGLAR'S BLOW.

Mrs. Haskell Assaulted at the Home of Her Sister, Who Is Also Seriously Hurt.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. J., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Mary Haskell of Needham, Mass., is dying here as a result of injuries she received last night at the hands of a burglar who entered the home of her sister, Mrs. Ellen Dennett. Mrs. Dennett is a widow and lives alone. She is credited with having considerable money about the house at all times. The burglar is supposed not to have known that Mrs. Haskell had come here to visit her sister, and expected to find Mrs. Dennett alone as usual.

The man entered the house about 11:30 o'clock. Both women were in bed. He went to the bed where Mrs. Dennett was and took her by the throat, and warned her that any outcry would cause her instant death. It is believed it was his intention to force her by threats or torture to tell where her money was.

The noise awakened Mrs. Haskell, and she jumped out of bed and attacked the man. He struggled with her and released Mrs. Dennett. The burglar finally grabbed a piece of wood which lay beside the fireplace and struck Mrs. Haskell upon the head. She fell unconscious.

Mrs. Dennett had meanwhile run from the house. The man followed her with the stick, and as she ran hit her a number of times on the head, cutting the scalp. He followed her to the doorstep of a neighbor's house and then fled. The neighbor found Mrs. Dennett lying on the steps covered with blood, and then hastened to her house, where he found Mrs. Haskell on the floor.

A posse of farmers searched the neighboring country, but failed to catch any one. A suspect was arrested to-day, but was let go, for lack of evidence.

Mrs. Haskell is fifty-eight years of age. Her skull is fractured and she cannot live. Mrs. Dennett is ten years older than her sister. Her injuries are serious, but she may live. The burglar did not succeed in stealing anything.

THE GERRY SOCIETY CASE.

Court Withholds Official Decision Pending Motion for Reargument.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Chief Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals has signed an order withholding the remittitur, an official decision, in the case of the State Board of Charities against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, pending the filing of motion papers by the counsel of the board requesting a reargument of the case.

The board desires to have it understood that its proceedings in this case are not to compel the society to submit to the board's "control," as has been reported, but simply to require the society to permit an inspection of its work, and to file an annual report of its receipts and expenditures with the board.

ROBERTS CASE IN DEBATE

Congress Discusses the Status of the Utah Member-Elect.

MR. TAYLER FOR THE MAJORITY

Mr. Littlefield Advocates the Minority Report, While Roberts Pleads His Own Cause—Speeches Applauded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—This has been an oratorical field to-day over the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative from Utah. The galleries were packed to suffocation, chiefly with women, and the spectators, after listening attentively to the arguments of Mr. Tayler (Rep., Ohio.) and Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) for the adoption of the majority and minority reports, respectively, of the special committee that investigated the case, remained long after nightfall to hear the impassioned words of the accused as he faced the House, like an animal at bay, knowing that every hand was raised against him.

Mr. Roberts was very adroit in the handling of his case, and at times exceedingly dramatic. Taking advantage of the issue raised by the division in the committee as to the method of ousting him, he appropriated to himself the argument of the minority that he was constitutionally entitled to be sworn in, and the arguments of the majority that, once sworn in, he could not be expelled. He defended the action of the Mormons in fighting the authority of the United States for years, because, he said, they believed that sentiment would change, and dramatically stated that in those days he had rather have his flesh hewn from his bones than to have renounced his religious tenets.

He concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act, and if he was sent forth he would go with head erect and undaunted brow.

Strange to say most of the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity. The speech made to-day by Mr. Littlefield, who succeeds the late Mr. Dingley, in defense of the minority proposition to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts was a masterful effort and stamped him as one of the coming men in the House. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the majority into shreds jumped him into the front rank of debaters in the House. The speech made a deep impression. In fact it is predicted to-night by many members that the majority resolution for exclusion cannot now carry. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) has a proposition which he will submit, to expel Mr. Roberts by a two-thirds vote without seating him, which will have supporters, and this may lead to a compromise proposition.

Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts, was in the reserved gallery throughout the debate to-day.

The debate will close next Thursday at 4:30.

When the majority resolutions to exclude Roberts and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn in and then expelled were laid before the House without any agreement as to a vote, Mr. Tayler opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. When he began Mr. Roberts changed his position to one near the centre aisle on the Democratic side, where he could hear with more ease.

MR. TAYLER SPEAKS.

Mr. Tayler said:

"Chief Justice Waite, in the Reynolds case in 1878, speaking of the claim that polygamy was a religious practice, said: 'To permit this would be in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. Government could exist only in name under such circumstances.' And Justice Mathews, in the Ramsey case in 1881, declared in substance that all political influence ought to be withdrawn from those who are practically hostile to the establishment of a free, self-governing commonwealth founded on the idea of a family as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony.

"If we are to attach any importance to those fundamental declarations of the highest court, we must declare—no matter what moral question may be involved—that this case presents, in bold relief, a question of governmental life, the basis of which is law.

"This is a representative Government; it springs from the people; from the people who make the law, and their representatives are such because they are believers in the law and subject to the law. Many may entertain opinions as to the unwisdom of certain laws and hope that these may be erased from the statute books, but in the very nature of things they cannot stand for defiance of law. And as they cannot stand for defiance of any law, how much the more must they stand as respecters of and obedient to such laws as have proceeded from the people, at the people's initiative, and sustained by the deliberate and intelligent approval of substantially all the people.

"Now and then we have a law which springs from the united voice of a united people as the expression of civilizing force, in which practically all of them believe and which is necessary to the existence of that civilizing force. Of the more than seventy-five millions of American citizens all but the merest handful believe, and believe with a mighty fervor, in the kind of commonwealth which Justice Matthews declares is founded on the marriage relation existing for life between one man and one woman. That idea has been for many years crystallized in solemn and deliberate law, whose principles and form have been approved by the highest judicial authority.

"Such laws make imperative demand for universal respect and obedience, and the duty of such respect and obedience presses most urgently upon a representative of the people in a law-making body.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

"These propositions are fundamental and self-evident. They lie at the root of things. They are the bedrock upon which written Constitutions rest; they precede Constitutions; Constitutions assume their pre-existence and their perpetual existence; they are institutional.

"If the Federal Constitution had explicitly declared that all persons should be eligible for Representative in Congress who denied that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, that instrument and the Government it sought to create would not have endured a single day. It follows that if such specific declaration could not have been made, it cannot be implied. Neither the presence nor absence of certain words in the instrument can imply a certain meaning if it is impossible that such meaning could have been expressed.

"If the claimant to this seat is eligible, he is eligible because the Constitution so makes him, either by its express language or by necessary implication. The words 'necessary implication' mean that if the framers of the Constitution had had in mind the particular exigency to which the words are applied they would, if the proposition was approved, have written into the Constitution the words which are 'necessarily implied.'

"The Constitution says, 'this Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.'

"If the member-elect from Utah is eligible to be a Representative in Congress, then, for the purpose of his case, we must read into the Constitution other words so that it would read, 'no person shall be a Representative in Congress unless he shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen; provided that no person shall be ineligible to a seat as such Representative, who, in form and substance, in word and act, in life and practice, defies the Constitution and the laws, and denies their validity and supremacy.'

"It matters not whether this proviso be attached to the clause referred to or to some other. It must be written into the Constitution somewhere if the claimant is eligible, and my friends on the other side of the question will not deny it.

"Thus stands the case then: If the minority be right, the framers of the Constitution, if they had foreseen the Roberts incident, with its defiance of the Constitution and the law, and its denial of the validity and supremacy as to him, would have said, Brigham H. Roberts is eligible and must be seated if elected.

"I say that no such provision could have been adopted, and if it could not cannot be implied.

MORALITY OF THE QUESTION.

"Much is said about the moral side of this question. Doubtless it has such a side, and if that were the only consideration before us this might take the same action it will take. But I do not here and now, in the face of the great fundamental fact of disobedience to law plus audacious defiance of it, care to assert the moral ground.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not hesitate to submit this proposition to the candid judgment of this House and before the bar of history. I am profoundly convinced that it is right, and that history will so declare it; the House can no more safely part with this power than it can part with any other power it possesses. This touches its very vitality. If it loses it, it is in certain conceivable instances absolutely without power.

"But we are told that it is a power that may be abused. What power does the House possess that it has not at some time abused? What branch of the Government is it that, having power, has not at some time abused it? What man, what body of men, clothed with a little brief authority, has been free from an unwise abuse of that authority? And shall they therefore be shorn of power?

"It is a mighty question. It is a question of governmental life—it is not to be lightly dealt with or inconsiderately answered.

"The case of Roberts sinks into insignificance in its presence. I should assert what I here assert, with precisely the same solemnity if the right of expulsion after admission was absolutely clear. If we do not exclude this man, we strike down one of the most vital and necessary powers that belong to a great legislative body.

'Let not such a thing be done. If it is not, we may be sure that never again, while the spirit of civilization dominates this Republic, will any defiant violator of law under color of religion or any other claim, whether polygamist or murderer, knock for admission at the door of the American Congress."

Mr. Tayler was emphatic in his assertion that exclusion was in harmony with precedent; expulsion in violation of it. He amplified the three grounds for Mr. Roberts's exclusion—First, because of his violation of the Edmunds act; second, because he was living in open, flagrant, and notorious violation of the statutes of the Congress he seeks to enter, and, third, because his election was a violation of the compact by which Utah was admitted into the Union.

There were no demonstrations throughout Mr. Tayler's speech, but at the conclusion he was vigorously applauded.

SPEECH OF MR. LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Littlefield, (Rep., Me.,) on behalf of the minority of the committee, then arose in support of the minority's plan of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Littlefield, tall and stalwart, has a commanding presence, and made a deep impression upon the House in this, his maiden speech. He conceded at the outset the integrity, honesty, and ability of the majority of the committee, but he could not concede its judgment. There was no disagreement as to the fact that Mr. Roberts was a polygamist and should not be a member of the House. The only issue between the majority and minority was as to whether he should be excluded or expelled. The Constitutional qualifications, age, and inhabitancy, Mr. Littlefield argued, could not be added to. If they could, and the House now excluded a member because he was guilty of polygamous practices, next year it might exclude for adultery or because a member was an attorney for a trust or an octopus or for any other reason. The right of a member to his seat was a Constitutional right.

He took issue with the majority as to the power of the House to expel a member for acts committed before his entrance into the House, citing case after case in support of his contention. First, he went back to the case of John Wilkes, the famous English champion of free speech, who was three times excluded and twice expelled from the House of Commons, the second time for an act for which he had been sent to prison five years before. He quoted from the Junius letters, the denunciation of the "damnable doctrine that a single House of Parliament could alter, suspend, or abrogate the law of the land." The fight for liberty of press and speech was supported by this doctrine, and he defied the majority to add to the Constitutional qualifications of members in the light of these historic instances. He went back to the Constitutional debates to prove that Congress could not add to the qualifications of members negatively stated in the Constitution.

After depicting the conditions that surrounded the framing of this provision of the Constitution, and quoting the words of Madison, Hamilton, and Jefferson, he asked triumphantly who there was who should shatter the crucible of history which surrounded it or the declaration of the men who framed it. Who would undertake to impeach the integrity of the men who were present at the dawn of our history.

Mr. Littlefield said it had been the purpose of the minority to present the facts and authorities on both sides of the contention in order that the House could intelligently determine whether the position of the minority was well grounded.

TAYLER'S STATEMENTS RIDICULED.

Some of the precedents cited by Mr. Tayler were ridiculed by Mr. Littlefield. He also challenged Mr. Tayler's authorities. Mr. Littlefield said that the majority were driven back to support their contention for additional qualifications upon the general welfare clause of the Constitution. He won the first burst of applause while ridiculing the attempt of the majority to dispose of Justice Story's opinion by stating that he had not sought to give his own ideas, but only the ideas of others. They would, said Mr. Littlefield, make him the "Boswell of the Constitution." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Littlefield said the minority stood with Burke, the statesman of the eighteenth century; with Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and the men who framed the Constitution; with the decisions of the courts of Maryland, Montana, and Virginia; with the opinions of Story, Cooley, Cushing, John Randolph Tucker, and Webster. He then challenged Mr. Tayler's statement that no precedent existed against exclusion, citing the case of Benjamin Stark in the Senate in 1862, who was charged with disloyalty, yet who was seated by the Senate without prejudice to subsequent action against him.

The majority, he pointed out, had cited this case, but had not informed the House of this fact.

"I believe," said Mr. Littlefield, concluding his comment on this particular case, "that Mr. Roberts has a full Constitutional right to a seat in this House."

The applause which swept over the floor in response to this statement extended to the galleries, many of the ladies there present participating.

The Whittemore case, which occurred immediately after the war, Mr. Littlefield said, was a poor precedent. "The passions of the war had not cooled, and he believed the action of the House in excluding him at that time on the ground of selling cadetships was unwarranted and ill advised. It should not be quoted here in cold blood in time of peace. Besides, Mr. Littlefield urged, there was no reason why precedents should be slavishly followed. He referred to the manner in which ex-Speaker Reed had overturned the precedents of a century, paying a tribute to him as "the man of iron who had converted the House from an unorganized mob into an instrument which registered the will of the people."

Mr. Littlefield then turned to the consideration of the proposition that if the House had a right to add to the qualifications of a member, the disqualifications imposed by the Edmunds act did not apply to Mr. Roberts, because a member of Congress was not an officer "under the United States" within the meaning of the statute. He then attacked the proposition of the majority that Mr. Roberts had violated the compact between Utah and the United States. He asked where the authority for the statement that there was an understanding between a State and the United States came from. Eloquently he declared that the idea of a compact between the States had been the father of secession, blotted out by the lives of half a million of men.

ARGUMENT IS CONCLUDED.

Mr. Littlefield's defense of the proposition of the minority that the House had a right to expel Mr. Roberts concluded his argument. He aroused a great deal of enthusiasm when he recalled the difficult position in which ex-Speaker Reed had been placed in the last Congress when Gen. Wheeler returned from the Spanish war covered with laurels to resume his seat in the House, and the difficult task of Speaker Henderson, then Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, who was obliged to report against Gen. Wheeler. No more patriotic sentiment permitted them to override the plain dictates of their duty.

That action, Mr. Littlefield said, was eternally to their credit. Proceeding, he pointed out the unquestioned right of either house to expel a member for any cause deemed sufficient. This power was unquestioned, and before it was exercised Mr. Roberts should be sworn in.

"We state upon our consciences and oaths," said he, "that he should have the full benefit of the fundamental law of the land." [Great applause.]

Mr. Littlefield closed rather abruptly. Mr. Tayler then renewed his request for an agreement for a vote at 4:30 on Thursday.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) objected.

ROBERTS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Upon the request of Mr. Tayler, Mr. Roberts was then given one and a half hours in which to present his side of the case. Standing in the side aisle near the centre of the House, he opened his speech. His words were scarcely audible first, but his voice grew louder as he proceeded. He appeared quite at ease and spoke without evidence of temper. The two arguments just presented, he began, made it appear that there was a difference of opinion as to the method of procedure in the case of the "member from Utah." From his standpoint he could agree with neither view presented.

"I find myself in the position," said he, "where I might say with propriety, 'A plague on both your houses,' since both propose my undoing." [Laughter.]

But, he continued, the situation was not altogether without its advantage. He was convinced with the minority that the House had no right to exclude him, and with the majority that, once admitted, he could not be expelled.

"Between the two," said he, "matters fall out about as I would have them, and substantial justice will be done." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Roberts gave notice that he should appropriate the arguments of the majority against expulsion and those of the minority against exclusion.

His Constitutional qualifications were admitted by both the majority and minority of the committee, and he declared that the members of the House, if they had regard to the Constitution of their country, would call him back to the bar from which he had been improperly turned away. He warned the House that nations fell because they departed from their traditions. If a nation indulged in Constitutional immorality, it died as did the individual who was guilty of physical immorality. He beseeched the House not to yield to the clamor of unthinking people.

What was the emergency for this proposed departure from the Constitution? A man who had married in the sanctity of the church a plurality of wives had been elected to Congress. The cry had gone up that the American home was endangered, and these extraordinary proceedings had been inaugurated against him.

POLYGAMY IS DEFENDED.

"For a few moments," said Mr. Roberts, "I want to pay attention to the nature of this crime, not with a view of showing that the American people have not the right to establish monogamy as a system of marriage that shall prevail, and not for the purpose of defending polygamy either; for in the early debate that took place with reference to this case on the floor of the House I then declared that I am not here to represent polygamy, nor to defend it. We have long ago passed that stage, and the thing is out of the realm of discussion.

"I do not wish my remarks construed as a defense of polygamy, but I do want to call attention to the nature of this crime in order that we may ascertain whether it is so awful in its aspect as to warrant a more lawless act than polygamy itself in order to rebuke a man who has been elected to the House of Representatives. Take the Jewish people, who were made the depository of God's revelation to humanity. You will not find the crime of polygamy referred to among that people as of the character that it is described here in the report of the committee. Evidently it is malum prohibitum, but not malum in se. If it were, you would not find the jury law enforcing it under some circumstances, regulating it under other circumstances, and men after God's own heart sustaining those relations which are supposed to justify you in closing the doors from the member from Utah. If you go to the teachings of the Great Master, whom, I take it, we all revere, although He denounced every crime, every sin that man can commit, you will find no word of His in condemnation of the conduct of the patriarchs or of the law as it was given to Moses and ancient Israel.

HE QUOTES FROM LUTHER.

"Last week, when taking a walk in the resident portion of your city, I passed a magnificent heroic statue of stern old Martin Luther, than whom the nations of Western Europe and America owe no man more than they do to him for the religious and civil liberty that they now possess—the founder of Protestant Christendom. And that man, upon this subject that is here so much denounced, declared in the early days of Protestant Christendom when he was informed that his disciple Carlstadt was teaching polygamy: 'I indeed must confess that I cannot protest when one takes many wives, for it does not contradict the Scriptures.'

"And again in his letter to Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, remarking upon the fact that Philip had taken a second wife, his first wife being still living, he said: 'In matters of matrimony, the laws of Moses are not revoked or contradicted by the Gospels.'

"Yet we built monuments to Luther notwithstanding his toleration and defense of that form of marriage. Now I say all these things, not for the purpose of arguing here upon the rights of polygamy, but I do say what I have here remarked for the purpose of fixing it in the minds of members that it is merely a crime because prohibited by law. I say that the United States had the right to make that law if it wished to. The States have the right to make it. Utah had the right to make it the law of that State, and has done so. Consequently it is outside the realm of discussion further than in this incidental way."

Mr. Roberts then explained the Mormon belief in polygamy, and said the Church thought their creed on this point came within the Constitutional inhibition against laws prohibiting the free exercise of religious belief. He then continued:

"In 1876, desiring to put the matter to a test and not to be under the odium of violating the Constitution or the laws of the country, and being confident that the courts would sustain the views that they had had, the Mormon Church itself furnished a case, furnished the evidence and witnesses, and brought that case before the courts, carrying it from one court to another, until in 1878 the law against this form of marriage was sustained.

DECISION OF THE COURTS.

"It has been recited as the chief offense both of the people and of the member from Utah that, notwithstanding this decision, the people still continued to maintain the righteousness of that institution. The inference seems to be that as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered those people should have stripped their hands and instantly conformed to the law of the land. Limited, indeed, must have been the reading of that man who would suppose that controversies of this character would be so easily disposed of and that a great religious conviction would be immediately given up on the decision of a court. Worthy of all respect as the Supreme Court of the United States unquestionably is, and held in high esteem, amounting almost to veneration, by my people, still, we could not forget the fact that the court was still human and liable to fallibilities. We could not forget the fact that this Supreme Court of ours, high and exalted as it is, frequently reverses itself. We remember that it had sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law and that its decisions had been overturned by the people by revolutions in tenements as well as revolutions in arms. I see upon the floor of this House a man belonging to a race who, if absolute submissiveness to the decision of the Supreme Court was to be the last of controversy, would have been but a piece of goods and chattels in this country instead of being a member of a House of Representatives.

"We thought," said Mr. Roberts, "there might spring up a sentiment which would lead to a reversal of opinion."

But it did not come, and Mr. Roberts, with arms outstretched, appealed to the country not to be too hard on the people of Utah.

DROVE WOMEN INTO EXILE.

He described the condition that existed in Utah in 1882 as a reign of terror. The Federal courts were being used, he said, to drive women into exile. A man was brought before the court. He was told that he need not go to prison if he would give up polygamy.

"But then," said Mr. Roberts, dramatically, "I felt it would have been deserting the cause of God to have agreed."

A scattering wave of applause passed over the galleries at this utterance, but it was quickly drowned with hisses.

"I had rather had my flesh hewn from my limbs than to have been untrue to my people. It was this feeling that was the incentive to the lawlessness such as it was."

But, he continued, the time came when the Mormons of Utah were obliged to submit, and they did submit. Since then there had been not a single plural marriage in Utah. The plural relations had been broken up in many cases. Death had kindly solved the problem for some, and the heartaches it left for some made them wish the same end had come to them.

He insisted that the compact with the United States had been observed, that polygamy had practically ceased, that the Mormon Church had given up polygamy in good faith. Mr. Roberts said he had been in public life for twenty years and was not driven to the defense of his moral character. He was not here representing the Mormon Church. He had received a greater number of votes from Gentiles than Mormons.

"You can neither exclude nor expel me," said Mr. Roberts in conclusion. "I will cling so hard to the pillars of liberty that you shall not drag me from them without bringing down the whole temple. [Applause and hisses.]

"I have lived with a good conscience until this day and am sensible of no act of shame upon my part. You can brand me with shame and send me forth, but I shall leave with head erect and brow undaunted and walk the earth as angels walk the clouds. If you violate the Constitution, all the shame will be with you."

There was a great outburst in the galleries when Mr. Roberts concluded. Many of the ladies in the galleries were especially demonstrative.

At 5:35 the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LITTLEFIELD IS A SURPRISE.

Maine's New Representative Makes a Strong Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Washington is talking to-night about the impression made to-day in the House by Representative Littlefield of Maine in his speech this afternoon on the Roberts case. Suddenly, without any preparatory puffing or preliminary announcement, a new man, a man of brains and force of character, clear headed, with an argument that both sides enjoyed and both sides applauded when he had finished, after talking more than two hours, has appeared.

Mr. Littlefield is a man of less than fifty years of age, tall, strong, erect, with a fine presence and a good voice, which does not easily tire. The test of his power to hold an audience was shown in the close attention given to him by floor and galleries and the repeated applause with which his points were greeted. When he had concluded and the applause of Democrats and Republicans was ringing through the House, it was the general verdict that Maine had sent a worthy successor to Mr. Dingley, and that if his first appearance was indicative of his future it was one of very great promise, and that Maine and the country would be the better off for his coming to Congress.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL MAY FAIL.

All House Democrats and Some Republicans Oppose the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Shipping bill, which is still before the Senate Committee on Commerce, and which is also being considered in a committee of the House, begins to be talked about by its advocates as if there might be some doubt about getting it through the House. In the Senate it is assumed that it will have little difficulty. Still, the Commerce Committee has learned enough of public sentiment to lead it to modify the bill so as to increase the subsidies to small vessels, the complaint having been made that the bill would chiefly benefit the owners of a few lines sailing large ships.

The subsidy people are confident that they will be able to overcome the opposition of the advocates of discriminating duties and those who favor paying bounties on cargoes of American ships. To impose the discriminating duties upon foreign ships would call for the abrogation of more than thirty treaties. Mr. Elkins has favored this plan, including the abrogation of the treaties.

A Democratic member of the House who has been looking up the chances for the passage of the Payne-Hanna bill in the House says that it cannot be passed easily.

"The Democratic side is solidly opposed to it," he said. "The Republican majority is about thirteen. From all I can learn there are some Republicans who will not vote for the measure. If six Republicans are opposed to it, it will be in grave doubt. If ten oppose it, it will be beaten. The impression prevails that it will benefit only a few lines, and the Democrats do not feel like pouring money into the pockets of a few lines that have been getting rich out of the war and hope now to be still further benefited by a subsidy bill the expense of which no man can safely predict."

WANTS OLD WAR CLAIMS PAID.

Senator Tillman Desires Action on Bill to Amend Former Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) to-day called up a bill to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States. Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) to make an explanation of the measure.

Mr. Davis said the claims were not only just, but it was the bounden duty of Congress to provide for their payment. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Mr. Davis replied that the claims covered captured and abandoned cotton.

Mr. Hale—Why, that will amount to $90,000,000 or $100,000,000.

To this Mr. Davis dissented, saying that under court decisions the claims for captured and abandoned cotton would aggregate about $9,000,000. This money was in the Treasury, and had been held by the United States for twenty years for those to whom the courts had adjudged it to belong. He said that the payment of the claims was as clear an act of justice as ever was presented.

"The bill is not," said he, "a sluiceway for the payment of all the claims which have been referred to by Mr. Hale."

The bill was objected to, and it went over.

NEW TESTIMONY FAVORS CLARK.

Witnesses Assert that No Money Was Paid for Their Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At to-day's investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the charges of bribery in the Montana Senatorial fight a number of letters were read and identified as those written by Dr. Ector of Missoula. They contained little of importance.

State Senator B. R. Mackay, Republican, from Custer County, Mon., said he had been approached once or twice and asked to vote for Clark. Among those who had come to see him was Senator Phillips, who said he could get $15,000 for his vote. He had declined to enter into any agreement of the kind.

The next witness was B. J. Fine, a Democratic member of the Legislature from Madison County, who said he had never received any money from Mr. Clark or any of his representatives for his vote for Mr. Clark for United States Senator, nor for any promise to vote for him.

The last witness of the day was Mr. David G. Brown, a Democrat, who has been Collector of Customs for Montana and Idaho for the past seven years. He said that he was a friend of Senator Clark, but that he had never spent any money in the Senator's behalf. He denied emphatically that $30,000 had been placed to his credit in the bank at Fort Benton last January, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. Truscatt, a member of the Legislature.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John K. Waring, Second Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the service, is relieved from active service as a Major of Infantry from Nov. 15, 1899.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, who is relieved.

The resignation by Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of cavalry (Ninth Regiment) only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers and Acting Chief Commissary of the Department of Texas, will proceed to Corpus Christi and Galveston, Texas, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to supply the post of Fort Brown with fresh vegetables and other articles of perishable subsistence stores.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications: Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department.

The following-named officers are detailed as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, and Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Charles W. Miner, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Kellogg, appointed Brigadier General; Col. James M. J. Sanno (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Carpenter, appointed Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis (promoted from Major, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Miner, promoted. (He will remain on duty as at present assigned until further orders.) Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin (promoted from Major, Third Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Sanno, promoted.

The retirement from active service Jan. 21 of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, by operation of law, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Helm is detached from duty as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, Feb. 15, and will continue duty as Inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Harris is ordered to duty as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, Feb. 15.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Machias has sailed from San Juan for La Guayra.

The Scorpion has arrived at Colon.

The Adams has arrived at San Diego.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Port of Spain for Washington.

The Kearsarge will be put in commission about Feb. 20.

The United States transport Kilpatrick has arrived at Norfolk.

Promotions in the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—William K. Kimball, William P. Day, J. C. Wilson.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—William S. Hogg, Robert I. Reid.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hatton N. T. Harris, to be Surgeon.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cochrane, to be a Colonel; Major Allan C. Kelton, to be a Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Lincoln Karmany, to be a Major.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—S. W. Patterson of Pennsylvania and Herbert J. Hirshinger of North Carolina.

ARMY.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Charles B. Drake, Fifth Cavalry; Charles McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry.

NAVAL PARADE FOR DEWEY.

Chicago Will Have a Miniature Fleet Sail Down the Canal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—At a meeting to-day of the Reception Committee having in charge the arrangements for Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago May 1, it was decided to proceed immediately with preparations for a naval parade on the sanitary canal between this city and Lockport. The proposition to make the canal a part of a water way from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico will be given prominence in the arrangements.

It is proposed to have a fleet of small vessels, the number to be the same as that which Dewey commanded at Manila. The long stretch of level country on each side of the canal will afford unlimited space for spectators, and the committee believes that the people of Chicago and the West can, by means of the waterway parade, have a better opportunity of seeing the Admiral than in any other way.

Spite Fence in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 23.—Trouble between his wife and a neighbor prompted the erection of a fifteen-foot board fence on the line of Horace Crowell's property, on McClellan Street. The neighbor's house is on the line and Crowell's wife claims she is continually annoyed by its inmates. The fence shuts off all view from the other house, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bechtel.

Value is the magnet that draws you here. At our Remnant Sale it has proved a lucky magnet for many. All remnants regardless of their former prices. Suits formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. About 250 overcoat lengths at $16.00. All fancy Vestings, silk trimmed, formerly $10.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Cut Glass.

Our Cut Glass supremacy is not an accident. We went in to win. Laid the lines well and deep. The business is neither shallow nor superficial. Strong values all the time. We are not obliged to wait for the whims of manufacturers and jobbers to offer you bargains. They can't use our outlet to cover errors and mistakes of their own. Compare our regular prices with the special prices advertised elsewhere. That's the sure way of fixing leadership where it rightfully belongs—HERE.

"Straus" Cut Glass has prestige. It won first prize over all competition at the World's Fair. The same crystal beauty that achieved recognition then is still here in fine and resplendent variety. It is worth seeing—both from an artistic and economic stand-point.

Spite of showy arguments to the contrary, it is absolutely certain that so long as we are manufacturers, selling you Cut Glass without being forced to pay intermediate profits, our advantages over other retailers, who haven't the same facilities, cannot be overcome. There is no serious rivalry. We justly claim superiority while present conditions exist—and you spontaneously accord it.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

China. What to say? Nearly five decades of successful China selling—almost half a century of progressive retailing. The Macy tentative or experimental stage was passed before some of our contemporaries were out of their trade kilts. We have compassed the China business in all its details. It is just absurd for competitors to say they match our attractions. Nine times out of ten they say it without doing it, and the tenth time they make a strenuous effort and may do it—but for mere effect only. Can such processes create confidence? Well, hardly. Our bargains never cease. They are perennial—never ephemeral. Values like these are always in evidence:—

Dinner Sets; ornate underglaze decorations, as low as $5.87. Charming floral patterns, new shapes, as low as $7.87, and other Dinner Sets with fine old English decorations, as low as $9.87.

Limoges China Dinner Sets; ornamented in our own workshops with graceful floral schemes, gilt handles, 101 pieces. They are worth over $20.00 if others advertise the truth; our price is $14.63.

Austrian China Dinner Sets; yes, the decorations are pretty—sprays and gold edge. They are done in our Carlsbad shops and are thoroughly artistic, 101 pieces, usual $17.50 kind, at $13.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets; dainty spray decorations, handles gold stippled, 101 pieces. Dealers who call themselves authorities print that they are worth $25.00; our price $19.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets; exquisite flower studies, gilt handles, 113 pieces. These sets are very beautiful, but we are not sponsors for the statement made by others that they are worth $30.00; our price is $22.47.

The foregoing are only starters. Items and descriptions could be continued until the $287.43 Sets were reached. But that would take too long. Enough to say that there is relatively as much value in the $5.87 Sets as in the one at $287.43.

Open Stock Patterns.

The housewife who exercises forethought, who remembers the unavoidable domestic accidents and mischances—the crashes and tragedies at the table and the smashes in the dish-pan—will be interested in our open stock patterns. We show over thirty distinct styles. So easy to replace any article that may be broken.

German China Dinner Plates, petite bouquet, nosegay and garland decorations, gold edge, per dozen, $2.28.

Austrian China Dinner Plates, festoons of delicate sprays, gold edge, per dozen, $2.76. Austrian China Dinner Plates, superb gold lace borders, wonderfully beautiful, per dozen, $3.96.

Breakfast Plates, same effects as above, $2.83 per doz. Tea Plates, $2.76 and Bread and Butter Plates, $1.79.

Plates and Cups and Saucers.

19c. to 97c. Instead of 40c. to $2.25.

These fine Fancy Plates and Cups and Saucers have just been received from our French decorating shops at Limoges. They were sent on as specimens to let us know what our artists are doing—and for our criticism. They pleased us greatly. We had no suggestion to make. The samples will be sold at 19c. to 97c. each. They are the kind that usually sell at 40c. to $2.25.

China Toilet Sets.

Your particular attention is invited to a lot of handsomely decorated and gilt Sets, full size, including jar, at $3.97. They are advertised by others as being worth $7.00. Ours are and always have been $3.97.

$1.69 for China Toilet Sets, full size, printed decorations. With jar, $2.97.

Works of Art.

The exhibition of Mineral Paintings, Copper Enamels, and Ivory Miniatures is still going on in the China department. They are the things that only aesthetic and critical writers can describe. Entirely too splendid for the advertising pen. There are scores of ideal subjects—human, poetic, historic. Each one is a marvel of beauty. The collection is here for you to enjoy regardless of the usual business thought. But if you should care to buy, you'll find the prices extraordinarily low.

Embroideries.

Just in the nick of time. Spring sewing is about to start. These Embroideries couldn't have arrived at a happier time. Fine Nainsook and Swisses, excellent designs and wide margins.

Edgings, ½ and 1 in. patterns	5c	Insertings—1 in. patterns	7c
Edgings, 1 and 1½ in. patterns	7c	Insertings—1½ and 2 in. patterns	10c
Edgings, 2 in. patterns	9c	All-Overs, 22½ in. wide	69c
Edgings, 2½ in. patterns	11c	All-Overs, 22½ and 45 in. wide	89c
Edgings, 3 in. patterns	14c	All-Overs, 22½ and 45 in. wide	98c

Art Embroidery

10c.

Momie Linen Combing Towels, stamped for embroidering. Our regular price was 39c.

29c. for 75c. All-linen Table Covers, stamped for embroidering, 36 in. square; pink, blue, violet, olive, red, sage.

49c. for 80c. Covert Cloth Table Covers, 36 in. square, effectively embroidered, dark shades.

"Jessina" Extract

24c.

for a one-ounce bottle of "Jessina" Handkerchief Extract. Our usual price is 39c. Its delicacy and strength is equal to any bouquet odor ever manufactured.

Dress Trimmings.

99c. yd.

for Corded Taffeta Trimming Silk. The "cords" are not few and far-between. Twenty-five of them to the width of silk. Until recently we sold it at $1.39 per yard. Exceptional value at 99c.—black, white, cream, pink, maize, cardinal, garnet, violet, navy, browns, rose and cerise.

Household Linens

You will always strike interesting offerings in this department. That fact seems to be well known. The business grows and grows without the stimulating influence of advertising. A few mentionings out of many:

Knotted-fringed Damask Towels, size 22x45 in., 22c. value, at 16c.

All-linen Cream-tinted Damask, 72 in. wide, extra heavy, 60c. value, at 49c.

Full-bleached Table Damask, handsome patterns, 72 in. wide, 75c. value, at 59c.

Soft German-finished hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, 64x82 in. at $1.69.

Full-bleached Damask Table Cloths, 8-4 at $1.49; 8-10 at $1.84; 8-12 at $2.24.

Napkins to match the above, 24 in. square $1.99 doz., 20 in. square at $1.59.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Furniture---in Annex.

The rise did

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year	1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. PLATT'S DILEMMA.

It is probably true, as the gossip of Albany has it, that PAYN has given Senator PLATT to understand that if he is driven from the Insurance Department by votes that the Senator can control, he will make the life of the Senator very uncomfortable. In the face of such a threat, the Senator may feel extremely puzzled. PAYN has wide experience in inside politics, a retentive memory, an uncontrollable temper, an active imagination, and no scruples. Once convinced that the Senator has gone back on him, and there is no limit to the ugly things he might say. Some of them might be true; some would doubtless be untrue, but the public would not be able to discriminate, and would not be very anxious to do so. Mr. PLATT'S reputation, acquired by painful as well as gainful experience in politics, is unfortunately not such that he would be able to defy a man like PAYN to do his worst. Nor has he accumulated such a competency in the way of affection, gratitude, and respect among the politicians of his party that he could be sure that they would be true to him when such a disaster seemed to offer a chance to unseat him from the throne he has so long occupied.

On the other hand, if PAYN compels him to take sides in the contest with the Governor, Senator PLATT cannot afford to make a fight on Gov. ROOSEVELT. He would be beaten, and beaten once for all. He would not only be beaten in the long run, but before the Senate. If he were to-morrow to espouse the cause of PAYN he could not prevent the appointment of a successor. The issue once made in the Senate, the force of public opinion would compel a majority to go with the Governor. It would be a plain contest between the preservation and the prostitution of the public service, and in such a contest, clearly determined, the course of the people is not open to doubt. The only man involved in this mattter who can regard its outcome with serenity is the Governor. He has set out to do right, with the aid of the party organization if possible, but to do it in any case, and the gates of 49 Broadway shall not prevail against him.

IT IS STILL THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Nobody who was unfamiliar with New York politics would ever suspect from the appearance or the behavior of W. J. BRYAN that he was not meeting the flower of the local Democracy on the occasion of his present visit. He puts up at a hotel where the Democrats have established their headquarters in the great political contests of the past. There he receives the cards and the visits of many callers. With some he converses at breakfast or luncheon, or in the lobby of the hotel. To others, higher up in the councils of Bryanism, he accords the honor of a private and sometimes prolonged conference in his apartments. The crowds eye him curiously, the reporters are there all day, and the newspapers print columns about his goings and comings and his sayings.

Every exterior circumstance indicating the presence in New York of a very great man come here for consultation with the big leaders of the party is to be noted in this visit of W. J. BRYAN.

Yet the astounding fact is that since he set foot on the soil of Manhattan BRYAN has not been visited or consulted by any Democrat whose views on politics or any other subject would command hearing or respect among the intelligent people of the city. Not a leader, not one man of prominence in the old-time Democratic Party, has been near him or will go near him. He moves here in a strict society of little men, the very little men who like to put themselves to the fore upon occasions of public interest when the reporters are sure to take down many names in their notebooks; the little men who organize and operate little factions, the mere froth and spume of politics, some of it not altogether clean; and the grotesque horde of cranks and hare-brained fellows who hang around the outskirts of politics from vanity and the love of self-advertisement. None of these men who go to the Hoffman House to see BRYAN was ever heard of in New York politics until the rise of Bryanism. Hardly one of them has such standing in this community that well-informed men would be able to say what and who they are, what they do for a living, and what influence they possess.

If BRYAN ever thinks at all about such things, what on earth must he think of the intellectual and social quality of the New York Democracy, judging it, as he must, from the examples and specimens who daily seek his company? Probably he is pretty ignorant of the history of the Democratic Party, but he must know that in the campaigns of TILDEN, HANCOCK, and CLEVELAND a very different class of men surrounded the candidate whenever he visited New York, and that Democrats of National reputation and of high social and business or professional standing here were glad to give time and money and much hard work to the promotion of the success of the party. In the groups that throng his parlors and sit at his private council table does Mr. BRYAN see any men who are the peers of MANNING, WHITNEY, FLOWER, HILL, APGAR, TRACEY, MCCUNE, GRACE, FAIRCHILD, LAMONT, BANGS, MARBLE, STETSON, COOPER, and the elder BELMONT?

If BRYAN were a wise man and a loyal Democrat he would be appalled by this evidence of an organized conspiracy among the influential Democrats of New York to abstain from visiting him. He would instantly recognize the futility of running for the Presidency without the help of such Democrats and those whom they would represent and would forthwith betake himself to Nebraska. If he had any sense of humor among all his qualities of shallowness and insincerity he would be vastly amused by the appearance, the manners, the opinions, and particularly by the language of the crowd that comes to see him day after day. But he goes through his part of the farce with the solemnity of a performing jackass.

Nobody would ever guess from his looks or his language that BRYAN was not hobnobbing with the elect of this town. We pass by without comment the marked offishness of a great part of the chief men of Tammany. Their present indifference to BRYAN may be overcome by CROKER'S orders before the convention meets. But if the Colonel does not succeed in accomplishing the purpose of his mission here, which is understood to be the winning of Tammany's support, he will depart with a deepened impression that he is still, as he said he was in 1896, in the enemy's country.

SHIPS WITHOUT SUBSIDY.

Mr. JAMES J. HILL of the Great Northern Railroad is behaving in a most indecent manner toward the friends of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill. Instead of heading his private car for Washington to join the lobby that is shouting for the bill, he is making his plans to build several large and costly steamers for the China trade without the help of the Treasury. Listen to the man:

> I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify, and that will be a great many. The natural market for the Pacific Coast is China, Japan, and the Philippines. The docks at Seattle are large enough to accommodate all the shipping for some time, but eventually other harbors will be used.
>
> It is too far from the Pacific Coast to the Eastern States to ship many of the products of the Northwest to the East. A market for grain in the Orient will give the farmers a higher price for their grain. The products of the iron mines, of the coal mines, and of the lumber regions in the Northwest can be sold at better advantage in the markets of the Orient than can be had in the East. It is not like forcing something on the market that the people do not want. They want everything we can take to them and we want their products. We shall have twenty-five steamships in this service within five years. The vessels will be of the largest size, with enormous carrying capacity and slow speed. Speed is not so much of an object as to be able to lay the goods down on the other side of the Pacific so that they compete with the native products.

Mr. HILL'S conduct tends to confirm the popular belief in the absurd old-fashioned doctrine that a ship ought to pay her way out of the business she does. It explodes all the arguments of the subsidy hunters and confounds the supporters of the proposition that $9,000,000 shall be appropriated out of the Federal Treasury to encourage the shipbuilding industry. He is going ahead to build his ships without waiting for a subsidy. What sort of a way is that to treat the gentlemen who had laid their plans to get a slice of the nine-million subsidy fund?

THE WAR.

Evidently there is "nothing proven" as yet, by the advance of Gen. BULLER'S forces, as to their ultimate success. What can be said with decisiveness is that the British have abandoned the tactics with which they began the campaign. These tactics proceeded from a contempt for the enemy which has cost them very dear. They consisted in charging stone walls. Each branch of the British force did this in turn, METHUEN at Modder River on the extreme left, GATACRE in the centre, and BULLER on the extreme right at Magersfontein. Each of these commanders has had his lesson, and has learned it. The British strategy at present seems to be modeled upon the obvious suggestion of the American Attaché who was shown the strength of the Boer position in front of the British lines, and who commented on the showing by asking "Isn't there any way around?"

Gen. BULLER is now trying to find a way around. Apparently he is trying to find two ways around, or, in other words, to outflank his enemy on both sides. The dispatches are not altogether clear on this head, but it seems that what WARREN'S column is attempting on one side CLERY'S is simultaneously attempting on the other. Meanwhile it is to be presumed that the central force, while abstaining from any direct attack, is within supporting distance of either.

This operation implies a considerable numerical superiority on the part of the assailants. This superiority should not only offset the disadvantage of the offensive, but the disadvantage also of the "exterior lines." Probably it does so. The event must show whether the Boers are actually driven out of their positions or whether they are falling back deliberately to positions where they expect to have the British at a still greater disadvantage. If the British can actually drive them out into the open there should not be much doubt about the result. For it is always to be borne in mind that, though the Boers have shown themselves to be the best militia in the world, they are still only militia, and in a pitched battle presumably incompetent to confront regular troops. Their skill has been shown in avoiding such conditions. In any event, it seems that a few days must now determine the relief of Ladysmith on the one hand or its fall on the other.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND THE TRUSTS.

We have received a considerable amount of literature in a convenient form for extensive circulation giving the arguments of the commercial travelers and hotel men with reference to trusts as an issue in the approaching Presidential campaign, and we published yesterday morning an enthusiastic letter from an official of the organization contributing this literature to the enlightenment of the voters.

We share the general liking for the members of the two classes alluded to. We appreciate their usefulness in the past, and the qualities of mind and heart that have aided in that usefulness and have served to make them an extremely popular element in the life of all parts of the country and on the roads connecting and traversing them. We are aware of the extent to which they conduct the social as well as the commercial exchanges of the land and leave not even the remotest corner of it destitute of the wares and the witticisms of the centres of production and invention. We might indeed speak of the two classes as one, so intimate is their connection and so nearly identical is the genial spirit that animates both. Nor are we indifferent to the influence that they are able at times to exert on the opinions and still more on the political action of their innumerable friends, clients, and traveling associates. It was a boast of GAMBETTA that all the aristocratic forces of France were helpless to resist him and his party as long as he retained the support of the "commis-voyageurs," the commercial travelers of that country, and he always cultivated their friendship and made them the agents of the tremendous republican propaganda which defeated the reaction under MACMAHON. In 1896 in the United States the commercial travelers, though not acting as a class, contributed largely to the triumph of sound money.

This year it seems that not only as individuals but as an organized class the commercial travelers and the hotel men are engaged in promoting the success of the Democratic Party as the only party that will undertake to suppress the trusts by law. We do not know how large a proportion of the members of the class are committed to this organization, but we venture to hope that it is not the majority, for, so far as we have been able to make out the motives of the movement, it is at once futile and inexpedient. The general feeling appears to be that the trusts should be suppressed because they dispense with the services of a considerable part of the traveling salesmen and tend to deprive the hotels of patronage. This seems to us a ground for political action that is not for the good of the people. It is the introduction into politics of class interests in a bad form, and is much the same as the opposition of the office seekers to the merit system.

On the other hand, it appears futile. If the trusts are in accord with the natural laws of commercial and industrial development, they cannot be suppressed by statutes and courts. If they are not, there is no necessity to suppress them. If business can be done better or more cheaply without so many agents, the number of agents will be reduced despite political action. But as a matter of fact, judging by history, every improvement in the processes of doing business, though it may change the nature of their service, increases the number of persons employed, because it increases the amount of business done. The trusts, so far as they are organizations for the more economical transaction of business, cannot be reasonably opposed simply because the demand for one class of work, which is more expensive, will be diminished. We might as well ask that railways be suppressed because it would give work to an enormously larger army of wagoners to do the same business. The trouble with that argument is that the business would not be done.

SEIZURES OF GERMAN SHIPS.

It is a pleasure to recognize that the German official procedures upon the seizure and detention of German ships by British cruisers have had nothing in common with the crassly ignorant talk of a large part of the German press upon the same subject. Count VON BUELOW'S statement in the Reichstag was quite unexceptionable, from the point of view both of international law and of international comity. The official proceedings since announced have been entirely in line with it. It is true that some of the remarks in the speech were calculated to make an instructed observer lift the eyebrows of astonishment, especially those in which the orator advised the British Navy to take pattern by the mild, pacific manners of the German Navy. Americans who recalled the conciliatory demeanor of Admiral VON DIEDERICHS and his officers in Manila Bay were especially entitled to make that expressive gesture. But naturally Britons did not recall so exactly the pleasing behavior which the Count commended to them as a model, and it was to Britons, so far as it was not to Germans, that he was particularly addressing his remarks.

And indeed we do not see that the German press has so much to reproach itself withal in this matter, as compared with the American. Not all the German newspapers behaved themselves absurdly over it, and a considerable part of the American press behaved itself with equal absurdity on far less provocation. Some of our own esteemed compatriots as well as contemporaries managed to pretend that it was an "insult to our flag" for Great Britain to take American flour, for which she was able and willing to pay, from British ships. To find a German parallel for this particular absurdity, we shall have to go back to the burst of indignation on the part of some uninformed Germans at the presumption of Admiral DEWEY in daring to suggest that a German flag might be flying over a Spanish torpedo boat, and his lèse-majestical remark that the emblem in question "could be bought anywhere for a dollar." Still it was by no means creditable to the popular education which constitutes one of the chief boasts of Germany that so many of her publicists should have jumped at the suggestion that it was an "insult to Germany" for a belligerent to stop and search a neutral mail steamer, if that steamer happened to be German.

The official tone and temper of the German Government being quite all that can be asked or desired by Great Britain, and the negotiations now proceeding, as it seems they are doing, in a spirit of comity, it may be expected that they will result in conclusions important as affecting some of the least settled parts of international law. There is reason to believe that the British cruisers were acting on no specific instructions in making the seizures, but only on the manual prepared for their use. It is evident, at least, that they had no specific information, but acted on vague suspicion, because in every case that has been brought to the test there has been proved to be no contraband on board. This is not only awkward for the British Government, but discreditable to it. It ought to have known, before a German ship sailed for Delagoa Bay, whether or not she had contraband men or contraband goods on board. That could have been very readily ascertained and all the resulting unpleasantness avoided. Now that the seizures have been made, Germany is entitled to call upon Great Britain for a statement of the doctrine, about both "occasional contraband" and "continuous voyage," by which Great Britain is willing to abide. It will not do for Great Britain to say that certain things are contraband or not, according as it is to her interest that they should or should not be. Such a challenge will induce the British Government to reflect that this is not the last or the greatest war in which the British Empire is likely to be engaged, and that it is her permanent interest that she ought to consult in the position she takes up now. That consideration will doubtless result in giving more fixity to certain doctrines of international law than they now possess.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No really good dog story was ever received with such chilling indifference from our readers as was that recently presented in this column about the suburban collie Leo, who every day signals by leaps and barks the moment when his master takes the train for home at the Grand Central Station, some fourteen miles away. Our expectation was that the tale would attract immediate attention, and a lot of it, but nothing of the kind happened, and the almost unbroken silence of our correspondents on the subject left us in painful doubt whether they regarded the claims made in behalf of Leo as too absurd for discussion, or whether the display by dogs of the power ascribed to him is so frequent as to be an uninteresting commonplace. Of these two possible solutions of the mystery we dismiss the second with scorn, as involving the confession of an ignorance about dogs too complete to be pardonable in anybody. As for the theory that the story was beyond belief, we can not only declare that the human testimony on which it rests is thoroughly good, but we are fortunately able to adduce a parallel tale, coming straight from the steps of a European throne, and bold, indeed, will he be who does not yield assent in circumstances like that. When, in 1870, the Prince Regent departed from Munich at the order of the King of Prussia, he left behind in the palace two hunting dogs between whom and himself there existed a strong friendship of long standing. Some months later, when the Regent returned, there were great popular demonstrations of joy as he passed along the streets, but while the people waited till they saw the Prince before they began to cheer, his two dogs, who were shut up in a remote part of the palace, manifested a consciousness of his approach while he was still a mile away, and from that moment until he came to release them from their sorrowful imprisonment, they continued to show the signs of excited, almost frantic, impatience. The meaning of this behavior was obvious to all the courtiers who beheld and heard it. The dogs were in telepathic communication with their master as soon as he came within a mile of them, and surely, if German hunting dogs can telepath a mile, fourteen are no great or incredible range for a Scotch collie.

—No light has yet been cast on the Macrum mystery. On the contrary, it seems to grow darker and darker as that remarkable product of our Consular system draws slowly closer to his native shores. To the reporters who approached him in Egypt, and later in Italy, we are told that he firmly refused to talk, and yet he has somehow given them, or some of them, the impression that underlying his refusal to remain at his post at a time when there were many and important things for him to do, and adequately explanatory of his departure and subsequent wanderings, is a state secret not now to be divulged. It is even rumored that he claims still to be in the employment of the American Government, and that as soon as his weighty and confidential mission is accomplished he will return to his apparently abandoned duties, heaped high with official commendation. On the other hand, the department at Washington disowns him utterly, says his conduct is incomprehensible to it, and to all outward appearances is entirely indifferent to his future acts or fate. It's really a very queer case. The theory that young MACRUM was alarmed by the near approach of war and sought safety in flight without regard to the consequences to his reputation as a man is not a theory easy of acceptance. In the first place, the average young American is not famous for timidity, and in the second, MACRUM bears a good name among his acquaintances, and they find it hard to believe that he is a coward, a traitor, or a fool. There is no known reason, either, why he should have been particularly sympathetic for the Boers as against the practically unanimous opinion of all the other Americans in South Africa. As for the present repudiation of him by the State Department, that would be more convincing if experience had not taught us that in international diplomacy the obligation to be frank is never recognized, and that to be veracious—not always, even in these latter days. That somebody is—well, lying, to be explicit, is clear enough. Who it is, or who they are, remains to be seen. The mystery cannot be kept up much longer.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the State Board of Charities versus the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is not of extreme importance so far as regards the nominal question involved, for, whether the State Board of Charities inspects or does not inspect the building of the society, the welfare of only a comparatively small number of persons will be affected in a small degree, if at all. There are two other aspects of the decision, however, which seem to me to be of very great importance to the people of the State of New York, and these have received so far too little attention from the public press.

The State Board of Charities was established in 1867 by Chapter 951 and was required by that law to visit "all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, excepting prisons, receiving State aid." By Chapter 571, laws of 1873, the powers of the board were enlarged, and the board or any of its Commissioners was thereby authorized, whenever they deemed it expedient "to visit and inspect any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution in the State, excepting prisons, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities or otherwise."

After the passage of this law the board exercised this power whenever in its opinion any institution in the State which had the care of dependent persons, whether men, women, or children, was suspected of not giving proper care to those dependent persons. During the twenty-five years from 1873 to 1898 the only important society, if I remember rightly, which protested against the right of the State Board to inspect was the New York Hospital, and this upon the ground that the charter granted by King George III. to that society protected it from inspection by a board created only by the State of New York. But the present decision now, after seventeen years, plainly declares that the State Board of Charities has the power to inspect only institutions which receive "public money for use or distribution as charity," and thus all institutions which do not receive public money are withdrawn from its supervision, and the dependent inmates are left without the protection which the State has afforded them for more than a quarter of a century.

This aspect of the decision which affects the welfare of thousands of dependent and helpless men, women, and children is certainly important enough to attract public attention were there no other. There is another aspect of this decision, however, which is still more grave, for it tends to undermine respect for the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and that certainly would be a public calamity. As stated above, the law of 1867, establishing the State Board of Charities, did provide that it should inspect only institutions receiving State aid; but the law of 1873 swept away that restriction, giving it power, in its discretion, to inspect others, and Article VIII. of the Constitution of 1894 with the laws of 1895 (Chapter 771) and of 1896 (Chapter 546) made it the duty of the board to inspect all charitable institutions, for they provided that the State Board of Charities "shall visit and inspect all institutions, societies, and associations, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated, or not incorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory or correctional character or design."

Now, in the face of this explicit statement of the Constitution and the laws that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions coming under the above description, Judge O'Brien states, and Judges Parker, Gray, and Bartlett concur, that "The powers of the board over charitable institutions originated in the abuses supposed to exist in the appropriation and expenditure of public money for charitable purposes," and after elaborating this view, proceeds: "The charity with which the State is concerned * * * consists in the distribution of relief or public aid, the fruit of taxation levied alike upon the willing and the unwilling. The right of visitation and regulation applies only to those institutions, public or private, through which the State fulfills this function. They alone are within the reason of the law, and, consequently, within its scope and operation. One of the most familiar rules of statutory construction is that general words must be limited to the particular purpose or end which the lawmakers had in view. They must be understood and applied in the special sense in which they are used by legislators. What may be called governmental charity, or charity based upon public taxation and administered by a system of statute law, is a very different thing from the charity that moved the good Samaritan and prompted the widow's mite. The power of visitation and regulation applies to those institutions administering charity of the former kind, in whole or in part, but not to those voluntarily engaged in some good work of the latter character. They are left by the State to manage their own affairs in their own way, or, at all events, are not within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. That jurisdiction can then be defined by the application of a very just and simple test. If the particular institution, whether public or private, receives public money for use or distribution as charity and not for some other reason and some other purpose, that institution is subject to visitation by the board, but this system of State supervision does not extend to the efforts of private benevolence. That may flow in various channels not subject to State regulation, since the Government is in no way concerned with it."

Now, the opinion is quite correct, so far as the first sentence refers to the law of 1867 (Chapter 951) establishing the State Board of Charities—by that law the board was empowered to visit and inspect only institutions receiving "State aid," but what explanation is there of the fact that the decision is based on this law, which was in force only five years, and practically ignores its amendment twenty-seven years ago, by the law of 1873 (Chapter 571) empowering the board and its Commissioners to visit all institutions receiving State aid, or maintained by municipalities or otherwise," and further ignores the Constitution of 1894 and the laws of 1895, (Chapter 771,) and of 1896, (Chapter 546,) making it the duty of the board to visit all institutions, enumerating even those "not incorporated," which certainly never received any "State aid"? It is no light matter that the confidence of the public in the intelligence of the majority of the Judges of its highest court should be put to such a test. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Not His Choice.

She—You're inclined to be stout, aren't you?

He (rather obese)—No, indeed. I simply can't help it.—Chicago News.

Envy.

It is said that Mr. Howells gets $10 a line for his poetry. "And just think of it," exclaimed one of the envious, "he can write a thousand lines a day!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Altruism.

"How did Sinclair Shabbs win that rich Boston girl?"

"He told her to think of all the luxuries she would be able to give him if she married him."—Chicago Record.

A Sufferer.

"Has the thirteen superstition had any influence in your life?"

"Influence? I'm the youngest in a large family, and I wish I had a dollar for every dinner I've had to eat off the sideboard."—Indianapolis Journal.

Aids to Memory.

"You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather."

"No."

"I guess you almost forget you have a wheel, eh?"

"Oh, no! I'm still paying the installments."—Philadelphia Press.

WITH HER LITTLE HAND IN HIS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He held her hand in his,
And she was passing fair;
She did not say him nay,
And no one else was there.

He said some words to her
That made her sigh, and they
Had never met before—
She did not draw away!

He looked into her eyes,
Her blushes went and came;
He talked to her of love,
And did not know her name.

He told her she was born
To shatter hearts, to rule;
He was a palmist, she
Was just a little fool.

RAPID TRANSIT AMENDMENT.

Corporation Counsel Approves It After a Few Changes.

Controller Coler, Commissioner George L. Rives, and Albert B. Boardman will go to Albany this morning with the proposed amendment to the charter, making it impossible for the Municipal Assembly to interfere in the issue of bonds for the building of the rapid transit railroad. They were to have gone yesterday with the amendment as approved by the Rapid Transit Commission last Saturday, but decided to wait another day and make a few verbal changes in the bill. One of the reasons for this step was the opposition to the proposed amendment manifested by Corporation Counsel Whalen. The new form was shown to Mr. Whalen yesterday, after it had received the Mayor's sanction, and he gave it his full approval.

The amendment now has the approval of all the city authorities except a few members of the Municipal Assembly, who consider that their prerogatives have been more or less infringed upon. An effort will be made to have the amendment passed at once in both houses of the Legislature.

McDONALD-RYAN PARTNERSHIP.

Rapid Transit Contractor Suing for Its Dissolution.

John B. McDonald, the contractor for the rapid transit railroad, has had a suit pending for over two years against Cornelius J. Ryan for a dissolution of their copartnership and an accounting, and for the appointment of a receiver. An application made on Mr. McDonald's behalf for judgment in his favor on the pleadings was denied yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald in Supreme Court, Special Term.

The partnership was formed in 1880. Mr. McDonald's complaint alleges that in July, 1895, he asked Mr. Ryan to consent to dissolve the partnership and to sell the assets, which he said largely exceeded the liabilities, but that the latter refused. The main assets of the company, Mr. McDonald says, are bonds of the Lyons Water Works Company, real estate in Baltimore, Greenwich, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., together with certain machinery, besides the proceeds of machinery sold. Mr. Ryan in his answer asserts that in fact the firm has been dissolved since 1896, and that the principal assets have been in the possession of Mr. McDonald. He has always been willing, Mr. Ryan says, to dispose of the assets, but he has been unable to inspect the books of the firm, of which Mr. McDonald had possession. Justice Truax last December granted an order requiring Mr. McDonald to grant an inspection of the books, and the examination is now in progress.

For a Rapid Transit Celebration.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen calling for the appointment of a committee of five by both branches of the Municipal Assembly to confer with the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Commissioners with the object of providing for suitable ceremonies to mark the breaking of ground for the rapid transit tunnel. Messrs. Muh, Murphy, Marks, Holler, and Gaffner were appointed as the Aldermanic committee.

THE PULLAR WILL CASE.

Testimony Admitted Regarding the Drawing Up of the Document.

The suit against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, brought by Joseph W. Pullar to annul a contract by which he transferred a $50,000 interest in the will of his wife to Mr. Waller and Alfred R. Page was continued yesterday before Justice Eschoff, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff alleges that he was incompetent from the use of liquors when he signed the contract, and that the defendants used a threat to prosecute him for bigamy to force him to agree to the terms.

The greater part of the day was taken up in hearing the testimony of James T. Farrell of Hartford, Conn. Gen. Burnett, the counsel for the defense, brought out the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Pullar and her making of the will in her husband's favor as well as her legacy of $12,000 to Dr. Von Raitz of this city. This line of testimony was strongly objected to by counsel for the defense as irrelevant.

Gen. Burnett replied that it was relevant to bring up all the circumstances of the making of the will of Mrs. Pullar, and of her marriage to Pullar, because the complaint included an attack upon a "reputable member of the bar of New York and other reputable men as to their good faith."

Gen. Burnett's line of questioning was permitted by Justice Bischoff. Farrell testified that Mrs. Pullar had been removed from her home in New York to Stamford, Conn., just before her death, and that her relatives had known nothing of her serious condition until her death was announced. He also testified regarding the meeting at the Imperial Hotel of all the persons concerned, when the contract in question had been agreed to. He told of visiting the first wife of the plaintiff, and said that up to the time of the discovery of Pullar's alleged bigamous relations the heirs of the second Mrs. Pullar would have been satisfied to get the $10,000 they had been demanding.

Franklin A. Sage of Hartford, Conn., a law student, and George W. Gallinger, a lawyer, of this city, also testified concerning conferences regarding the settlement of Mrs. Pullar's estate. The latter admitted in cross-examination that he drew the will of the second Mrs. Pullar while he was counsel for Dr. Von Raitz. The case will be continued to-day.

THE MAZET COUNSEL FEES.

Three Lawyers to Receive $25,000—Mr. Moss Not Consulted.

Frank Moss admitted yesterday the truth of a report that he had not been consulted by the members of the Mazet committee regarding the fee he is to receive, and, although Mr. Moss did not say it, this omission is generally regarded as another evidence of the hostility of the Republican members of the committee toward him. Mr. Moss probably will receive $10,000, a similar amount will go to John Proctor Clarke, and $5,000 to Mr. Laimbeer.

Many persons are questioning the justice of paying $10,000 to Mr. Clarke, inasmuch as he attended few of the committee's sessions, leaving the bulk of the work to Mr. Moss and his staff. Mr. Moss would not say yesterday whether he thought $10,000 adequate compensation for his work. Recorder Goff received twice that sum for conducting the Lexow investigation, and did not consider it enough. Mr. Moss may yet have something to say to the committee regarding his fee. "Although I have not yet been consulted," he said, "I do not doubt that there will be a conference before we come to a settlement."

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Passengers of the Airlie Landed by American Supply Ship Culgoa.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch has been received which says that the British steamer Airlie, Capt. Kock, from China ports via Hioga Dec. 27 for Sydney, is ashore on Chapman Island, in Torres Straits, north coast of Australia, and is probably a total wreck. The ship registers 1,492 tons and hails from London.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Capt. Evert, commanding the United States supply ship Culgoa, which arrived at Cooktown, Australia, yesterday, states that he landed at that place the passengers and mail of the stranded steamer Airlie and would proceed to Sydney.

The officials of the Navy Department do not know how or under what conditions the Airlie was wrecked, and assume that Capt. Everet fell in with the passengers on his way from Manila to Sydney.

New Telephone Fire Alarm System.

Telephone connection between the Fire Department's central office and the fire-alarm signal boxes is being established rapidly, and the system will be soon in operation, in conjunction with the telegraph bureau, which will greatly facilitate the work of all chief officers of the department at large fires. Battalion Chiefs are required to report the size, extent, and progress of all fires by telephone immediately upon their arrival, and much valuable time is frequently lost in the search for public telephones. By means of a small pocket telephone, the invention of Superintendent Henry F. Blackwell, Jr., of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, this difficulty will be overcome.

Minister's Bride 41 Years His Junior.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Rev. A. L. Armstrong, seventy-four years of age, a Baptist minister well known in the vicinity of Dutch Neck, Mercer County, married this afternoon Miss Annie Rue, thirty-three years of age. Mr. Armstrong is strong and active.

STEAMER ARDENDHU SUNK

Rammed by the Herman Winter in Vineyard Sound.

TWO OF VESSEL'S CREW LOST

So Far as Can Be Learned Collision Was Due to a Misunderstanding of Whistle Signals.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Glasgow steamer Ardandhu, on her first trip on a new line from New London to Halifax and thence to Havana, was sunk by the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, Boston for New York, off Robinson's Hole, Vineyard Sound, early this morning, and two men of a crew of thirty-one were lost. The Herman Winter made this port this morning with her bow badly stove in and carrying the twenty-nine survivors of the lost steamship.

The Glasgow vessel was struck about amidships on her starboard side by the Herman Winter's bow, and was cut half way through. She would have sunk immediately, but her watertight compartments kept her afloat for a time. The crew made a rush, and it was thought that all had succeeded in getting aboard the New York vessel, and it was not until there was time for consultation that it was found that two men were missing. The Ardandhu drifted toward the shore before she went down, and apparently she struck on the southwest end of Naushon Island and foundered stern first, her bow remaining out of water.

The officers and crew of the two steamers are exceedingly reticent as to the cause of the accident, but from facts gleaned from them, it is apparent that there was a misunderstanding of the signal whistle. It is claimed that when the steamers met, one whistle was blown by the Herman Winter, indicating that she would go to the right, leaving the Ardandhu on the port hand, but those in charge of the Ardandhu mistook the Winter's signal for two whistles, which would have indicated that she would pass the east-bound steamer to the left. This would have put the Ardandhu directly across the Winter's bow, and heading for the shore, in which position she was when the collision occurred.

The steamers hung together for a moment and then the Ardandhu settled away from the Herman Winter. It was evident that the Ardandhu had sustained serious injury, and the crew made a rush to escape. Apparently all of those on board the Glasgow steamer succeeded in reaching the Winter's deck. The latter vessel stood by for some time to ascertain the extent of her own injuries and to watch for signs of life on board the Ardandhu, which was sinking slowly, as the compartments filled.

At length, as nothing was seen on board the Ardandhu to indicate that any of the crew had been left behind, the Winter, finding that her bulkheads were keeping her free from water, started for Vineyard Haven to report the accident.

The Winter made good time to this port. On the way her bulkheads remained tight and practically no water worked aft. Her cargo of general merchandise was not damaged.

Capt. Dundas and the Boston Towboat Wrecking Company's agent visited the Ardandhu this afternoon and found that her bow had slid off the bank upon which it had apparently rested, and the ship now lies in an upright position in about ten fathoms of water, with the top of her masts and smokestack above water. As she is nearly in the track of vessels passing through Vineyard Sound, the wreck is exceedingly dangerous to navigation. The Merritt Wrecking Company has been engaged to work on her. Bales of hay have been washed out of the steamer, and are drifting in Vineyard Sound.

The Ardandhu was a comparatively new boat. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1893. She was made of steel and was of 1,401 tons net register. The ship has had a somewhat unfortunate and checkered career. In the '98 she left Kingston, Jamaica, and on the trip her steering gear and boilers became disabled, the ship caught fire, and she escaped a collision in a fog by about twenty feet. On Oct. 20 last in Boston Harbor the Ardandhu sunk a fishing schooner, the Two-Forty, four lives being lost from the schooner. For this she was libeled, and was released upon the filing of an eleven-thousand-dollar bond by her agents, for which they are now responsible.

At the office of the Munson Steamship Line, this city, the managing owners of the Ardandhu, it was stated that the ship's cargo consisted of hay destined for Havana, for which port she was to complete loading at Halifax with potatoes, fish, and general merchandise. The steamer is worth from $250,000 to $300,000, and is fully insured. The other owners besides themselves are Clark & Service of Glasgow, Scotland.

GERMAN COURT FUNCTIONS.

Americans Attend the First Promenade of the Season.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The first Court promenade of the season, held at the castle to-night, was a splendid function. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, with their wives, many princely personages, and members of the Cabinet and of the Bundesrath, were present.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria headed the procession of Princes and moved to the Rittersaal, where they took their stand beside the throne. The guests then filed rapidly past to the strains of the "Tannhäuser" march. The Emperor, who wore the uniform of a General of the Guard, looked serious. The Empress, in a gown of silver tissue, gave her hand to the wives of the Ambassadors.

The dress worn by Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, was of white satin Duchesse, with a green velvet train. Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy, wore a dress of the same material, with a blue velvet train. Mrs. Beehler, wife of Lieut. Commander W. H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché, wore a white satin dress, with brocade train. Mrs. Wurts was in cloth of gold under white gauze, with a purple velvet train.

The Americans presented for the first time were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Beehler, Mr. and Mrs. Wurts, and Mr. Dodge.

The usual Court balls will be omitted, owing to the condition of the mother of the Empress, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, which is said to be hopeless. For the same reason the gala opera, arranged for Saturday evening, will be abandoned.

RUSKIN'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

Relatives Decline Offer of a Grave in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Dean of Westminster has offered a grave in Westminster Abbey for the body of John Ruskin. This honor, however, has been declined by Mr. Ruskin's relatives, who say, in their reply to Dr. Bradley, that it was the professor's own wish to be buried in Coniston Churchyard, where his body will be interred on Thursday.

Years ago Mr. Ruskin said: "If I die at Herne Hill, I wish to rest with my parents in Shirley Churchyard, but, if I die at Brantwood, I would prefer to rest in Coniston."

He added that if ever in his excursions among the Alps he should slip on a glacier and be killed, he would like to be left there with just snow enough to cover him.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day began hearing the views of those opposed to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Representatives of iron workers, iron smelters, tubing manufacturers, and manufacturers of railroad supplies were heard. They were all opposed to the treaty and demanded its rejection.

Assumptionist Fathers on Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—In the trial of the twelve Assumptionist Fathers, which began here to-day before the Correctional Tribunal, on charges of having entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic, the Public Prosecutor to-day demanded the dissolution of the Order of Assumptionists, contending that its continued existence was a menace to the social system in France.

German Treaty with Uruguay Revived

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, and the Minister of Uruguay have exchanged ratifications of the convention of June 5, 1889

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Another Big Spectacle Produced at the New York Theatre.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY

"Broadway to Tokio" Is Lively and Splendid—Paderewski Again—Gossip of the Stage.

"Broadway to Tokio," the new scenic and terpsichorean spectacle, a combination of operetta, burlesque, "vaudeville," and ballet, was produced with unmistakable success before a great crowd of spectators at the New York Theatre last night. The words, which are frequently amusing, were written by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, and the new music, which is lively and melodious, was composed by A. B. Sloane and Reginald De Koven. Max Freeman, in the technical slang of the hour, "staged" the piece, and the ballets, including the Revels of the Fireflies in Act I., and the gorgeous Japanese pageant in Act III., were designed by the veteran Marwig. No more beautiful or more gracefully executed saltatorial divertisements have been seen on our stage.

The story does not count for much, of course. It relates to the pursuit of Cleopatra's heart from New York to San Francisco, back again, and then to Japan, where it is finally recovered by the lady herself, whose mummy, minus the heart, has been revivified. This part is taken by Miss Fay Templeton, who is fond of impersonating revivified mummies of Cleopatra, evidently, as it was in such a rôle that she appeared at the music hall of Messrs. Weber & Fields last season.

But mummy or no mummy, with or without heart, Fay Templeton made an extraordinarily big hit last night. Her triumph was due partly to the good opportunities the not too restricted scheme of the piece gives her partly to her rich fund of humor, and her experienced skill, and largely to the sheer force of personality. Her imitation of La Fougere's singing (especially of an American "coon" song) was delightful for its exactness and its touch of original humor. She sang several other songs, including a new darky ditty, "Now I'se Got Some Money, Well, I'm Comin' 'Round," which were scarcely less successful. Her "cake walk" with Otis Harlan called forth an uproar of approval.

Other individual hits were made by the solo dancers, Mlle. Fanchonette and the Sisters Mahr, who are comely as well as nimble and graceful; by Joseph Sparks and Josephine Sadler, as a loquacious Irishman and his Teutonic wife, in the old Harrigan manner; by Joseph Ott as a grave, elderly Mormon lured from his seven sociable wives by the wiles of dusky Egypt; by rattling and cheerful Mr. Harlan and alert, voluble Mr. Martinetti; by Idalene Cotton and Nick Long in their burlesque of "Camille" in choice Italian a la Duse; by Alice Judson, the pretty singer of some of Mr. Sloane's prettiest tunes.

The principal dance music is De Koven's. Sloane's melodies are bright and taking, and many of them will have great vogue. "The Lovelorn Lily" and a Barcarole are particularly good. The choristers sing very well, but the orchestra was not in good form last night.

The first of the ballets has for its background Dodge's expansive view of the Golden Gate under changing light effects. With its flashing incandescent lights and the fanciful dresses, it fairly rivals the Orchid dance in "The Man in the Moon." The Japanese background for the later and even more elaborate Cherry Blossom Ballet was painted by Ernest Albert. Hoyt's deck of a Pacific Mail steamship and Dodge's Longacre Square by night are also good scenic pictures.

The action begins in the repair shop of the Eden Musée, and proceeds to the main hall, where the crowned heads of the world leave their pedestals to dance and sing in honor of Cleopatra.

There are some defects in "Broadway to Tokio." Some of its episodes could be spared. New "business," of course, can be put in at any time. But the show is never dull, and at least nine-tenths of it is pleasing to the eye and ear. The "specialties" are short, and the encore nuisance is not encouraged. There is much good fun. From first to last there is not one coarse or indecent word or action.

As there is a constant demand for ballet spectacle in this big town, such an honest and skillful attempt as this to supply the demand deserves the heartiest encouragement.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S HENRY V.

Preparations for the Production Well Under Way.

Tangible results are being reached with Richard Mansfield's plans for his production of Shakespeare's "King Henry V.," which he will present next season. Yesterday Richard Marston showed him the scene model of the presence chamber, which will be the first scene of the first act of the version which Mr. Mansfield will present, and which he has made himself. The scene is a reproduction of Westminster Hall, London, the most ancient of the old buildings of the old palace.

It is expected that other scene models for the more elaborate and intricate settings will be finished in time to be taken to Mr. Mansfield in Washington at the end of next month, before he starts on his tour of the South. The costume plates are so far completed as to indicate that work on the dresses may be begun within ten days. The armor will come from abroad.

A. M. Palmer, manager for Mr. Mansfield, will attend to its selection when he goes to England and France in the early Spring to consult with Stephen Phillips, Emile Moreau, Edmond Rostand, Herman Merivale, and other dramatists who have plays under progress for Mr. Mansfield. The contract for the music will be given to one of the most prominent American composers, with whom it is expected negotiations will be closed this month.

C. E. EVANS TO APPEAR AGAIN.

To Have an Interest and a Part in "Naughty Anthony."

Charles E. Evans, proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, has decided to return to the stage after an absence of three years, his last appearance being in a revival of "A Parlor Match." It is Mr. Evans's intention to appear in a company which will be organized to tour with "Naughty Anthony," presenting himself in the title rôle, now being played by Frank Worthing at the Herald Square Theatre.

David Belasco said yesterday that he had sold to Mr. Evans a half-interest in the road rights of "Naughty Anthony" for $20,000. It has also been definitely decided that the comedy is to continue at the Herald Square Theatre for the remainder of the season. Mr. Evans regards the new comedy as the most available material for affording him a rôle adapted to his particular line of work that has been produced since he made his appearance in the Hoyt farce.

Cast for Ada Rehan's Company.

Since Miss Ada Rehan has concluded to trust the managerial end of her forthcoming tour in the hands of Klaw & Erlanger, the latter have been industriously engaged in securing a competent company to support her. Yesterday they closed the contracts of those who will be identified with the organization. The cast includes Eugene Ormonde, George Clarke, White Whittlesey, Wilfred Clark, Charles Harbury, De Witt C. Jennings, Foster Lardner, George Warnock, N. S. Lewis, John Taylor, S. F. Russell, R. S. Pigott T. Hadaway, Clement Hopkins, Mabel Roebuck, Louise Draper, Margaret Owen, Marion Stuart, Virginia Navara, and Catherine Yeiser.

Matinee for Actors at the Garrick.

Charles Frohman and William Gillette yesterday tendered to the members of Mr. Frohman's companies and many prominent members of the theatrical profession a special matinée at the Garrick Theatre, of the melodrama, "Sherlock Holmes." It is safe to say that Mr. Frohman could have filled his theatre twice over from the numerous applications he received. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats tendered Mr. Gillette and his company a cordial reception, calling them before the footlights after each act. Among those who occupied the boxes were Mrs. Langtry, Frederick Kerr, Miss Lucie Milner, Nat C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Daniel Frohman, Mary Mannering, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Miss Julia Marlowe. Occupying two orchestra stall seats among numerous other prominent members of the profession were Charles Frohman and Miss Maude Adams.

"Sapho" Postponed Again.

It has been decided to postpone Miss Olga Nethersole's appearance at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho" until Monday next, when, it is expected, she will be fully restored to health. This course was decided upon after the receipt of a telegram yesterday from Louis Nethersole to her manager, Marcus Mayer, which stated that Dr. Magruder finds Miss Nethersole generally better, but very weak. He thinks that under the circumstances it will be absolutely impossible to begin her New York engagement this week and advises very strongly to postpone her opening until Monday, when there is every prospect of her being well.

Salvini's Stage Effects Sold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The stage property of the late Alexander Salvini, originally worth over $30,000, was sold today by the administrator for $1,759 to George Wahlemir, connected with a local scenic studio.

New Date for "The Countess Chiffon."

William A. Brady's new production, "The Countess Chiffon," in which Grace George, John Blair, and others are to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be withheld until Feb. 6. The postponement is made to avoid conflicting with other new productions that have been announced.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First Concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra in This City at Carnegie Hall.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, Victor Herbert conductor, gave its first concert in this city at Carnegie Hall last night. The audience was one of moderate size and was cordial, though not enthusiastic, in its treatment of the performance. The programme consister of Berlioz's "Carnival Romain" overture, Ramean's "Air de Telaire'" and "'Menuet Chanté," the E minor symphony of Tschaikowsky, Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," six "Chansons à Danser" by Bruneau, and the vorspiel to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." The soloist was Mme. Marie Brema, who made her first appearance here this season at this concert.

It was to be expected that sooner or later the Pittsburg Orchestra would come to this city for dress parade and review. The visit was welcome, and the orchestra will return home with a creditable record. The performance was not one to call forth expressions of ecstasy, and it is wholly improbable that its projectors expected it to do so. But it was one to call for the conveyance of felicitations to the flourishing and enterprising city at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. It is a happy thing for that city to possess so good an assembly of musicians, evidently inspired with ambition and seriousness of purpose and conducted with enthusiasm by so capable a musician as Mr. Herbert. With such an agency to labor for it the cause of good music has made progress in Pittsburg, and will make more.

It may be ungracious to comment on the present shortcomings of the orchestra and it certainly is ungrateful; yet such comment may be accepted merely as a suggestion as to ends yet to be reached. While the orchestra has made a considerable advance in the direction of a good ensemble, there is yet wanting a solid, rich homogeneity of tone, without which its utterance can never attain the highest nobility of instrumental speech. The strings can be improved in smoothness and sonority as well as in quality—in the latter particular especially in the 'cellos—and the brass will admit of much polish. The oboes, clarinets, and flutes are fairly good, but the bassoons have a poor tone. The attack of the whole orchestra yet lacks muscularity, and there are evidences of timidity in the treatment by the conductor of rests.

But when all is said and done, it is a more than ordinarily good orchestra, and has in it the promise of better things to come. Mr. Herbert has plainly worked hard with his men, and there could be no question that last night's programme had been carefully rehearsed. Mme. Brema was in good voice and sang her songs with spirit, but with her familiar want of discretion in the matter of tone production. The dance songs by Bruneau proved to be interesting trifles. They are attempts to reproduce the rhythm and mood of the old dances in vocal form, and are fairly successful, but by no means strikingly pleasing.

MR. AVERILL'S SONG RECITAL.

An Afternoon of Pleasant Music at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. His audience was a large one, and he was heard with many evidences of pleasure. The programme was one of much merit. It consisted of Beethoven's "Adelaide," which Mr. Averill has made one of his most successful songs; von Eldlitz's cycle, "Elfland," Victor Harris's "Alike for Those," (text from the Rubaiyat,) Edwin Cary's "The Captive Sunbeam," A. Goring Thompas's "Le Portrait," Fisher's "I Wait for Thee," Goring Thomas's "Le Bonheur et L'Amour" and "Si J'Etais Roi," Rubinstein's "Der Traum," Grieg's "Wiegenlied," Bungert's "Filina's Shoes," Costa's "Oje Caroli," and some scenes from Jean Hubay's "Violin Maker of Cremona."

This was certainly a list in which the familiar was reduced to the minimum. To get out of the beaten paths is a good thing for any singer in these days, for only the famous stars can hope to interest the general public with what is well known. Mr. Averill perhaps is not afraid of comparisons, no matter how odious they may be; but he is wise to sing songs which have their own interest. And when he sings them with as much taste, intelligence, clearness of enunciation, and nice quality of voice as he displayed yesterday afternoon, he deserves a double tribute of praise and gratitude. His recital was a genuinely pleasant entertainment, and the audience showed its appreciation of that fact. If it is necessary to specify anything in which the singing of Mr. Averill was heard to more than ordinarily good advantage, it was the "Helmlich Grüsse" of the cycle. But that is an exceptionally good song.

A POLISH CHAMBER CONCERT.

Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet Heard at Sherry's.

The large ballroom at Sherry's was filled yesterday afternoon when Mr. Paderewski and the Adamowski Quartet gave a concert of chamber music. This joint appearance may be set down to the desire of the eminent Polish pianist to appear in the company of his compatriots, the Adamowski brothers, who form one-half of the quartet bearing their name. This is an amiable demonstration of brotherhood in a far land, and its results are very pleasing to those who have never seen Poland and have no Polish sympathies except such as are irresistibly aroused by the performance of the Polish musicians. When one remembers that to the unhappy land we owe the de Reszkes, Paderewski, Sembrich, Joseph Hofmann, and a few others, we can easily see that the Poles are a great people in music.

The programme offered yesterday afternoon presented a string quartet by Roman Statkowski (another Pole) and Schumann's piano quartet, between which were placed a list of solo numbers for Mr. Paderewski. Not contented with his programme, he added something to it, so that the list as actually played consisted of the A flat ballade, a nocturne, a mazurka, (F sharp minor,) the "Butterfly" étude and the A flat valse of Chopin, the pianist's own "Cracovienne," and the sixth Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt. To these was added as an encore number the A minor barcarole of Rubinstein. The new quartet of Statkowski proved to be a pretty little work, of no great pretensions, clear in its part writing, melodious, especially in the second movement, and curiously free from nationalism of character. It was worth hearing, and it had the striking merit of being without the prolixity which is too common in the music of our time. It was charmingly played by the Adamowski Quartet. Mr. Paderewski was in his accustomed form, and played the piano numbers as only he can play them. The piano was a little too strong in the Schumann quartet, but otherwise it was played with fine spirit.

THE KNEISEL CONCERT.

People who make a point of attending the Kneisel concerts, and it is matter for public congratulation that there have come to be enough of them to make a "public," should make a point of hearing some other quartet once in a while. Then they would better appreciate their blessings. There are other quartets which have their points. But the harmony, the balance, the finish and precision that mark all the performances of this quartet are so unfailing that the hearer is prone to believe that they came by nature, instead of by hard as well as artistic work. Nothing could have exhibited the quartet to better advantage than the Haydn and the Beethoven numbers last night, wide apart spiritually and emotionally as they are, resembling each other in nothing but in being classics, perfect in their several kinds. From the daintiness with which the old-fashioned graces of Haydn are rendered one could never have inferred the power and passion that went to the playing of the Beethoven.

The contrast enhanced the effectiveness of each, and made this one of the most enjoyable of all the Kneisel concerts. Why the Fauré sonata should have been sandwiched between them, when there are sonatas for piano and violin that are on the same musical plane with the quartets, did not clearly appear. The sonata is a sound and scholarly and well made, and, as to the first two movements, a very nearly empty composition. The third "allegro vivo" is better, and comes nearest to giving the work a reason for being. Mme. Szumowska, who played the piano part, has before shown herself to be a sympathetic ensemble player, and in this work was more sympathetic than clear. She had the advantage of a more "grateful" part than that for the violin, with which Mr. Kneisel did his best; but he could not really endear the work to the audience.

The following is the programme:

Haydn.....Quartet in D major, Op. 76 No. 5
Fauré.....Sonata for piano and violin in A major
Beethoven.....Quartet in E minor, Op. 59 No. 2

Mme. Melba a Grip Sufferer.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Mme. Melba has the grip, and the concert arranged for to-night was postponed.

Manhattan Life's Business.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York shows an increase in every account of the company, including assets, reserve, surplus, insurance in force, payments to policy holders, and new insurance written. The income for 1899 consisted of $1,952,975.25 in premiums; and $754,463.32 in interest, rents, and other receipts, a total of $2,707,438.57. The disbursements include $1,651,122.08 in payments to policy holders, and miscellaneous disbursements amounting to $718,176.24, a total of $2,369,298.32. The assets on Dec. 31 amounted to $15,803,962.37, and the total liabilities were $14,177,221.12, leaving a surplus of $1,626,741.25. The total amount paid to policy holders since the organization of the company exceeds $45,300,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The mild and beautiful weather which has again been a feature of this January, as it was of the same month a year ago, continues, and were it not for the fear of a repetition of last Winter's experience, when February and March brought blizzards and a succession of cold waves, many of the plans for Southern and even for European trips, which have been and are being made, would be changed. Even as it is, many of the projected parties for the South, Cuba, and Puerto Rico are delayed in starting, and, although there will be a flight out of town when the curtain finally falls on the season, if the cold weather does not come, it is more likely to be to Lakewood, Old Point Comfort, and Washington than to Florida, California, and the West Indies. The social calendar as a rule is little affected by weather conditions, save in late Winter and early Spring, when the presence of mild weather or the opposite makes all the difference in the world with crowds of people. The avenue yesterday resembled more a day in late October or early November than late January, and people drove in open carriages and walked without wraps.

***

To-day will bring a number of small events, but nothing of marked importance. The third Wednesday cotillion will be danced this evening at Delmonico's, when Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia will lead with Miss Heloise Beeckman. The wedding of Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Edwyna L. Lee, a niece of Mr. Henry Senff, will take place at St. George's Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and "at homes" will be given, among others by Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue; Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin and Miss Whitin of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, of 20 West Fifty-second Street, and Mrs. Willard S. Brown of 105 East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Yesterday brought the first of two afternoon receptions given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry at 2 East Sixty-first Street, the fourth of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's "Tuesday nights" with music, the fourth Fortnightly dance at the Astoria, the Tuesday evening Assembly at Delmonico's, a large luncheon given by Mrs. George Crocker, and a dance given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mr. Bayard Cutting, and to which the guests, mostly of the younger set, came from dinners given by Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, and others. The Lying-In Hospital Sewing Class met at Mrs. Richard Gambrill's, 30 Park Avenue, in the morning, and Paderewski played at the Adamowski subscription recital at Sherry's in the afternoon.

***

The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers Mr. J. C. Adam, Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Clement, Mr. E. L. Corning, Mrs. Cowdin, Mr. C. W. Craven and Miss Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Mr and Mrs. Everett, Mr. William B. Fitts, Mr. Leigh Hunt, the Rev. A. H. Kellogg, Mr. Hamilton King, Mrs. D. P. Kingsford, Mr. J. P. Messervy, Mr. C. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. McCreery, Lady Reid, the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Seaman, Miss Verdenal Shoudam, Mr. G. Meade Tooker, Mr. R. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Max Vogrich, and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. White.

***

The New York, which sails to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Commander Joseph E. Craig, United States Navy, of Washington; Mr. H. Anderson, the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington of London, Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield of Washington, Mrs. G. Herbert, the Hon. George Keppel of London, Mrs. William F. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lawrence, the Hon. John G. Long, United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt; Lieut. P. V. Mohun, United States Navy, Washington; Mrs. W. A. Slater, daughter, and son, of Boston, and Mr. S. O. Van Duzer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly are at Palm Beach, Fla., which place they will leave the last of the week, on the arrival from New York of their steam yacht Barracouta, for a cruise along the Cuban coast. Mr. Drummond of New York arrived yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., with a party of guests on his steam yacht Sapphire. Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Bell are at Jacksonville. At Jekyl Island Mr. Gordon McKay, with a party of friends, is due to-day.

***

The Teutonic, due to-day, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burnham, the Hon. Sydney French, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Giddings of Baltimore, Dr. Edward S. Niles, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Potter.

***

The musicale which Mrs. George Gould is to give at her Fifth Avenue residence on Feb. 10 is to be an extremely elaborate affair, at which some of the leading artists of the Metropolitan are to sing. This musicale was planned before it was definitely known that the Count and Countess de Castellane were to come over, and, while they will be among the guests at the affair, it is not generally understood that it was planned, as has been stated, especially in their honor.

***

Mrs. Fordyce Barker has sent out invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth C. Fordyce Barker, and Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge at St. Thomas's Church at noon on Tuesday, Feb. 6. The breakfast which is to follow the ceremony will be given at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, 636 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mrs. George Crocker gave yesterday at her residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, a luncheon of fifteen covers. The decorations were white and green. The centrepiece was composed of many branches of white lilac in a tall silver vase, and at each corner of the table there was a mound of green orchids touched with white embedded in maidenhair and other fine ferns. A band of colored minstrels played banjo and other music during the luncheon. Among Mrs. Crocker's guests were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. French, Mrs. Julian Davies, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Edey, Mrs. Furniss, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss McAllister. On Feb. 10 Mrs. Crocker is to give a large dinner.

***

The fourth of the Tuesday nights with music was given last evening by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest at their beautiful apartment in the Tiffany Building. There were about 100 guests. The programme was more simple than at any of the prevoius musicales, and was rendered by the Kneisel Quartet and Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Ruth Katherine Heyman, the pianist. Mr. Victor Harris was, as usual, in charge of the music, and was the accompanist. The usual light collation was served.

***

There is much interest felt and expressed in musical and social circles in the recital to be given by Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 1. Both these singers have won many friends in New York society, so most of the boxes have already been disposed of privately to people musically and socially prominent, while there is a good demand for seats. Mme. Nordica will give selections from McDowell, Hahn, Bachelet, Richard Strauss, &c., and Mme. Schumann-Heink will be heard in selections from Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, &c., while both singers will render several duets by Rubinstein and Mendelssohn. The afternoon should be a rarely enjoyable one to music lovers.

***

The Tuesday evening cotillion was danced at Delmonico's last night and was led by Mr. Henry D. Mills and Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts. There was a large attendance, chiefly of débutantes and young men. Among the débutantes present were Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Ethel Miller, Miss Fitch, Miss Grace Shirley, Miss Lucile Bacon, Miss Edith Hatch, and Miss Bertha Gilbert.

***

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting gave a dinner dance at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, last evening for her niece, Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting. Preceding the dance dinners were given by Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and the guests came from these dinners to the dance. They were for the most part of the younger set in society. Mrs. Cutting received in the library. Her gown was of gray satin, decorated with white lace. The cotillion began about 11 o'clock and lasted about an hour and a half, when supper was served. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led with Miss Justine Cutting. There were some forty-eight couples in the cotillion. The favors were banners, parasols of different colors trimmed with artificial flowers, rhinestone buckles, small mirrors framed in tiny pink artificial roses, mother-of-pearl pencils, paper cutters, and strawberry-shaped satin pincushions. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, (Miss Sloane,) Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, (Miss Derby,) Miss Bend, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Esther Hunt, the Misses Morton, Miss Elsie Bronson, Miss Emily Rogers, Miss Wood, Miss Clews, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Haven, Miss Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Bishop, Miss Kernochan, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Daisy Crocker, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Hare, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Helen Lee, and the Messrs. Arden Robbins, Frank Harrison, Herman Kinicutt, David Bishop, Beekman Hoppin, Paul Grand d'Hauteville, William Cutting, Creighton Webb, Meredith Howland, Moncure Robinson, William Sloane, W. Hoyt, M. Morris, Alonzo Potter, James de W. Cutting, Thatcher Adams, the Messrs. Barney, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Minturn, Henry Robbins, Barclay Kountze, Poger Winthrop, Craig Wadsworth, Gilbert Francklyn, Ogden Codman, Elliot Gregory, Cecil Baring, Mr. Kernochan, Reginald Ronalds, James Stevens, Milton Barger, Robert Van Courtlandt, J. Prentice, John Rogers, and Kenneth Robinson.

***

The fourth of the Fortnightly subscription dances took place last evening in the Astor gallery of the Astoria. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. H. C. Loomis, Mrs. J. C. Jay, and other patronesses received the guests. Mr. Vail Stebbins led the cotillion. There were two favor figures, for which the favors were artificial flowers and fancy favors. There was an unusually large number of invited guests in attendance last evening. The dancing began at an early hour, and was over about 12:15, when a seated supper was served. Among the members present were Dr. Louis F. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Miss Edith Van C. Jay, Miss Angelin Schuyler Church, the Misses Atterbury, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss May Roker, the Messrs. De Courcy Ireland, A. Monnell Sayre, H. R. Cameron, Robert Hoe, Jr., James Hurry, H. H. Armstead, and Mr. H. D. Cameron. Among the guests who attended the dance were Mr. William Bard Johnstone, Miss Daily, Miss Mary Daily, Miss Lucy Mathews, Mr. R. S. Robertson, Miss Edith Burke, Mr. Edward F. Burke, Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Dix, Miss O'Connor, Mr. Harris Lindsley, Miss Bogert, Mr. Sheppard Homans, Miss Underwood, Miss Virginia Underwood, Mr. Ely, Mr. H. L. Dangerfield Servis, Mr. G. Whitefield Beltz, Mr. Walter Church Hill, Mr. Lawrence B. Elliman, and Mrs. Alfred Pell. The Floor Committee was composed of Messrs. Beverley Rogers, Cyrel Cassels, Harry Cleveland, W. F. Dominick, De Witt C. Falls, Thomas B. Harrison, Augustus F. Ireland, Reginald Jaffray, Morris Kellogg, and Van T. Lindsley.

***

The wedding of Mr. Frederick Sherman Rook to Miss Katherine May Cargill, the actress who sang "Listen to the Band" in the "Runaway Girl," was not a matter of much surprise, as the engagement had been announced some weeks ago. Mr. Rook is the eldest son of Mrs. Edward F. Rook, who lives at Newport. His sister, Miss Edith Rook, is engaged to Mr. Arthur Nelson Howard of Newport. Mr. Frederick Rook has never been prominent in society. His bride before she went on the stage was educated in a fashionable convent, and numbers among her school friends many of the young women of the prominent Catholic set. She made her first appearance under the name of Yvette Violette at Hammerstein's in "Excelsior, Jr.," where she gave very clever imitations of Yvette Guilbert. She also appeared before the Midwinter Club, at Sherry's, two Winters ago, where she made a success by her singing of Yvette Guilbert's songs.

***

The American colony at Mentone was much interested in the christening party given at the Palais Carnolas by Mr. Edward Phelps Allis for his daughter Maude. The ceremony was performed by Pasteur Delapirre of the Huguenot Church. Mrs. Philip Allis, Sr., and Miss Maude Allis, who have gone to Mentone from America to pass the Winter, were present. Mrs. Allis wore black, and Miss Allis wore cream brocaded satin, with roses. Mrs. Philip Allis, Jr., the mother of the infant, was in grey silk and passementerie. Among those present were the Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul, (Miss Claire Couders,) in black; Mrs. Hearn, who wore buff; the Marquis and Marquise de Cambefort, Mrs. Percy Cochrane, in pale blue, trimmed with white braid; Capt. Le Jeune, and others. Mrs. Cochrane on the day following gave a large luncheon, and Mrs. Hearn a dinner.

***

Mrs. John Hadden of this city was registered at Nice last week. The Countess de Casa-Miranda (Christine Nilsson) has arrived at Monte Carlo with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bingham. Mrs. Hungerford is at Cannes, where there have been a few new American arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Stevenson, and Mr. Phelps are registered at Mentone. At Bordighera are Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Franklin Shaw. Mrs. and Miss Winslow of Boston have settled there for the Winter. Mrs. J. U. Thorndike and Miss Kate Staley are also among the Americans whose names appear on the weekly lists of guests. San Remo is looking up, and it has been mildly gay there, with a dance at the Hotel des Anglais. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. J. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, and Mr. Henry Squires are at San Remo.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at Grasse for the Winter, but Mr. White makes frequent trips to and from London. Mrs. Henry White is improving slowly. Her daughter is with her. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck expect to go to the South of France and the Riviera shortly, and Mrs. Arthur Paget will leave England for a southern trip as soon as the famous tableaus for the benefit of the Scots Guard Fund have taken place.

***

The weather is so delightful in the country that house parties from Friday to Monday are still greatly in vogue. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had a large one, at which Maurice Farkoa sang, and there were other artists. Mr. and Mrs. Gould came up from Lakewood on Monday. Mr. William C. Whitney, and Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook are at Wheately each week end.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION RULES.

Bonnets Must Not Be Worn at Evening Gatherings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In connection with the announcement of the preparations for the White House reception to-morrow night there are printed to-night some admonitions bearing the imprint of semi-official approval for the guidance of some of those persons who venture to the receptions without having made necessary or proper inquiries. This announcement says that it may seem unnecessary information to those acquainted with the customs which are ordinarily followed to state that women should not wear bonnets at evening receptions at the White House. While this practice has grown less and less frequent of late years, there are always a few who transgress against the law of evening dress which implies an unbonneted head. Head coverings of whatever style they may be should be left with the other wraps in the receptacles provided for that purpose in the main vestibule. A violation of this rule only subjects the offender to unnecessary observation and criticism.

Precisely the same thing applies to men who do not follow the accepted fashions of dress and appear in other than evening clothes. Every offender in this regard helps to detract from the fitness and harmony, to say nothing of the brilliancy, of the most important of all the social functions. Notables or those who are apt to reach that class never run any risk by violations of accepted customs in dress or anything else. There was only one really great man in the memory of the present generation who did not favor the clawhammer coat and did not own one. But he never appeared at evening festivities.

MISS JUILLIARD ENGAGED.

Niece of New Yorker Will Marry a Central American in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 23.—According to a letter received here to-day from Paris, the engagement is announced of Miss Laura Corneille Juilliard and J. Tible Machado, Viscount of Montamah, Consul General of Guatemala and Secretary of the Embassy in London. Miss Juilliard is a Stark County, Ohio, girl, and is a niece of A. D. Juilliard of New York, who has given the bride-to-be a handsome dowry. The marriage will be solemnized in Paris at the Roman Catholice Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Miss Juilliard has adopted the Catholic faith and was rechristened Agnes.

Señor Machado is a Central American by birth. He comes from a family of the old Spanish nobility. He owns large interests in Central American coffee plantations as well as a house in Mayfair, London, a house in Paris, and a Winter residence in the south of France.

E. R. Morse Buys Newport Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 23.—John H. Davis has sold his property on Bellevue Avenue, known as Rhua House, to E. Rollins Morse of Boston, who has been a cottager for several seasons. Mr. Morse has also purchased the Coles property adjoining. Work on elaborate improvements will begin at once.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chisholm—Card.

Stuart H. Chisholm and Mrs. Henry P. Card, both of Cleveland, were married at high noon yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Applegarth, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Cleveland. The east room of the hotel, in which the wedding took place, was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm are both prominent in Cleveland society, and there is a tinge of romance in their affairs by reason of the fact that the bride had nursed Mr. Chisholm through a long and serious illness. Mr. Chisholm is prominent in the management of the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company.

There were fifty-five guests at the wedding, the majority of whom came from Cleveland by special train. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brush, Gen. and Mrs. Garretson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade. Luncheon was served in the private dining room immediately after the ceremony.

The bride's costume was of white handmade Russian lace, a skirt of white satin, and headgear of the same material. Her ornaments were diamonds and a string of Oriental pearls three and a half feet long, a gift of the bridegroom. The couple will sail on the Auguste Victoria to-morrow for a three months' tour in Europe.

Allen—Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 23.—Dr. A. H. Allen and Miss Ida H. Palmer, daughter of Reuben Palmer, both of this city, were married here to-night at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. W. Bixler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet home affair, with but a few close friends and the near relatives of both parties present. Among those attending from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler R. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Allen of New York and Miss Dr. Allen of Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. WHITE DEAD.

Injuries Sustained at Montreal Last Summer the Direct Cause—His Political Career.

Andrew J. White, the well-known politician, died yesterday at his home, at 6 Mount Morris Park West.

Mr. White was born in Brooklyn in 1845. Early in life he became identified with Tammany Hall, and upon the death of his father, Peter White, he succeeded to the contract for the removal and destruction of the city's offal. In 1881 Mayor Grace offered Mr. White an appointment as Police Justice. The latter's acceptance angered John Kelly, who then controlled Tammany, and Mr. White was expelled from the organization. He then joined the County Democracy and became one of its foremost men. With the death of that organization Mr. White again joined Tammany Hall, and on March 10, 1892, he was reappointed Police Justice by Mayor Hugh J. Grant, against whom he had unsuccessfully run as the County Democracy candidate for Sheriff in 1885.

Mr. White resigned as Police Justice in 1893 to accept the appointment of Lock Commissioner at the hands of Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. Just prior to this time the Legislature had authorized a large appropriation—about $10,000,000—for the Department of Docks. The fact that Mr. White gave up an eight-thousand-dollar position for another paying $3,000 less per annum for a shorter term occasioned much comment and was inquired into by the Lexow committee.

Mr. White was removed from office by Mayor Strong in 1895, in accordance with the provisions of the Power of Removal act. At that time Mr. White was the Tammany leader in the Thirty-first District and a close friend of John C. Sheehan. This fact caused his displacement by Charles Welde, and it is generally believed that Mr. White had much to do with the defeat of Welde last year by Isaac A. Hopper, though he did not openly announce his support of the latter.

Mr. White was in robust health until last Summer, when, to mark the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his marriage, he took his family on a trip through the Eastern States and Canada. At Montre

HEARING ON SCHOOL BILLS

Arguments at Albany Before the Senate Committee.

COLER'S MEASURE ATTACKED

The Controller Against All the Other Bills—McCarren Propositions Secure Most Support.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—For three hours this afternoon the members of the Cities Committee of the Senate listened to arguments for and against the three emergency bills introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Ford, Grady, and McCarren to relieve the existing condition of affairs in Greater New York's schools, and especially the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Senator White of Syracuse presided in the absence of Senator Stranahan.

There was a representative gathering of those interested in educational affairs in Greater New York, representatives from the Borough of Brooklyn being in the majority. Among those in attendance were W. H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of the schools of New York; Horace E. Dresser, member of the Board of Education and the Central Board; C. E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and a member of the Central Board; James J. McCabe, President of the Principals' Association of Brooklyn; Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill, President of the High School Association of Brooklyn; Miss Grace Strachan, President of a branch of the Principals' Association of Brooklyn; Dr. Edward P. Cromwell, James M. Edsall, and other members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; Superintendent of Schools H. R. Yetman, J. J. Driscoll, President of the Teachers' Association of Richmond; Principal M. D. Quinn and Attorney W. C. Foster, representing the Teachers' Association of Queens; Charles C. Burlingham, a Commissioner from Manhattan and the Bronx, and ex-Commissioner John G. Apgar.

Of the three bills considered, that of Senator McCarren had the majority of followers. During last night and to-day over 2,000 telegrams were received by the Chairman of the committee favoring the McCarren bill.

Senator Ford's bill, which provides for the immediate payment of arrearages of salaries in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond by the issuing of revenue bonds, was first considered. A brief prepared by Controller Coler in opposition to the bills of Senators Ford and McCarren was read by Senator Ahearn and submitted to the committee. It was quite lengthy and was in part as follows:

"The objection to be urged against all the emergency bills except Senator Grady's is that they are vicious examples of mandatory legislation. It can be shown beyond any possible doubt that permissive legislation is all that is required.

"The claim has been made that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment did not during the year 1899 appropriate sufficient money for educational purposes. This claim is without the slightest basis of truth. The fact of the matter is that the total amount of appropriations for educational purposes is sufficient to satisfy all known claims for teachers' salaries and other liabilities which have arisen during the year 1899. The sole difficulty has been with the vicious system of so-called apportionment of the general school fund directed by Section 1,065 of the charter, which takes away from certain School Boards money which they do require, and gives that money to other School Boards which do not require it. It seems to me that the mere statement of such a result should entail the condemnation of any provision of law.

"Senator Grady's bill obviates this difficulty. It places the general school fund on precisely the same basis as the appropriations for all the other departments of the City Government and enables the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to supply deficiencies therein by transfers from appropriations in which surpluses exist. The issue of revenue bonds for this purpose is entirely unnecessary."

Mr. Quinn of Queens County objected to the bill of Senator Ford because it does not legalize certain actions of the Queens County Borough Board. He had no other objection to the Ford bill except that it leaves the matter of the payment of the teachers at the discretion of the present powers. He said the trouble rested with the Board of Apportionment in not giving them money enough to run the schools. He also objected to the bill of Senator Grady.

Mr. Burlingham of Manhattan and the Bronx advocated the adoption of the Ford bill. He said it did not interfere with home rule and that the issue of revenue bonds presents a practical method of getting money at once.

"Do you believe the school question has reached a point where mandatory legislation is necessary?" he was asked, and in reply said:

"I believe it has reached a point where a permanent solution of the difficulty is necessary, and my solution is to cut down to the minimum the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and let the Borough Boards manage their own affairs."

Superintendent Maxwell was another advocate of Senator Ford's bill. He said:

"The pay given to the teachers in Queens and Richmond is lower than that paid in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. I think that any legislation adopted that will immediately relieve the teachers in Queens and Richmond will be welcomed by all the cities in New York State. The refusal to pay the teachers has been a disgrace in the eyes of the country."

Superintendent Maxwell added that Senator Ford's bill was permissive and will accomplish the results at which it is aimed. "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has declined to issue bonds because it has no authority. I am in favor of mandatory legislation; if the board will not issue bonds under permissive legislation, then make it mandatory.

"Controller Coler's bill under the guise of meeting a temporary emergency introduces a most radical change in the charter provisions and in the administration of schools. What will Mr. Coler's bill do? They propose to abolish Section 1,065 of the charter, and the first effect of the bill will be to deprive the Borough of Queens of a total appropriation of $63,277.92. Not a single borough in the whole City of New York has not been cut off so much that there will be no unexpended balance remaining, but in nearly every case there will be a deficiency in 1900. A simple, plain measure is wanted for the relief in Richmond and Queens, then take up the entire educational matter, fix things permanently, and it will be satisfactory to the citizens of New York." Superintendent Maxwell also opposed the bill of Senator McCarren because he claimed it does an injustice to Brooklyn.

Ex-Commissioner John J. Apgar of New York also spoke in opposition to Senator McCarren's measure. Horace E. Dresser favored the bill. He maintained that the measure was not a violation of home rule, but that it allowed the borough boards to carry out the schedule of salaries they had made.

Mr. Robertson favored the McCarren bill, because, he said, it equalized the salaries of teachers not affected by the Ahearn law, and he voiced the sentiments of 3,600 teachers in Brooklyn who heartily approved of the measure. Prof. McCabe said that there was scarcely a teacher in Brooklyn who was opposed to it.

Mr. Burlingham argued against the Coler-Grady bill, characterizing it not as an emergency bill, but a bill which, taking advantage of an emergency, undertakes to make a radical change in school affairs and in the whole City Government.

Assemblyman Cyrus Cole of Queens County was next heard. He said that he favored the Coler bill because the Controller had assured him personally that he had sufficient funds on hand to pay the salaries due the teachers in Queens and Richmond. Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who was the last one heard, argued in favor of the bill.

A hearing will be given on three other school measures, the centralization, decentralization, and finance bills on Tuesday next.

To Validate School Certificates.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Mr. Wissell has introduced in the Assembly a bill to validate all certificates issued to school teachers in the different boroughs of New York prior to the consolidation. It provides that licenses granted by the School Superintendents, seat certificates issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, normal school diplomas, and School Commissioners' certificates of the first grade granted since 1894 by the School Commissioners of Queens and Richmond unless revoked by the State Superintendent shall be recognized by the City Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Examiners of New York City, and shall entitle the holders to appointment or promotion in the schools without further examination.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate met this morning, with Senator Raines presiding, and adjourned in half an hour, to meet to-morrow morning. No business was transacted other than the introduction of several bills.

The Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Assembly to-day the minority attacked the bill of Mr. Apgar, on the order of second reading, which will permit the Pullman Palace Car Company to traffic in liquor on board its cars in this State.

Mr. Green of New York, who moved to strike out the enacting clause, styled it as another grab of the corporations, which would permit the company to conduct buffet cars at a less tax rate than saloon keepers in New York carry on their business. Mr. Rogers of Broome, who explained the provisions of the bill, said it was simple enough. The Wagner Palace Car Company had been merged with the Pullman Palace Car Company. As the law now stands the latter company was precluded from making application for a liquor certificate, as it was a common carrier and was a foreign corporation. Mr. Apgar's amendment would remove the present obstacles by permitting the issuance of a certificate.

Mr. Trainor thought that the bill should be considered seriously, and in order to give it the attention its importance warranted it should go over to a future day.

Messrs. Harburger and Hyman spoke against the bill, which was advanced to third reading.

At 11:30 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

HEARING ON DRUG CLERKS' BILL.

Assembly Committee Listens to Those Who Favor the Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The contest which was carried on bitterly here last Winter against Mr. Maher's bill to shorten the hours of labor of New York City drug clerks and pharmacists, was renewed to-day before the Committee on Labor and Industries of the Assembly. A telegram was received from ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet of New York City, asking for an adjournment on behalf of the opposition for two weeks. This was granted, but Chairman Costello decided to hear those in favor of the bill who were present. These included E. Thimme, C. F. Dohr, and John Gallagher, representing the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours; Maurice Zeitlin Henry Brody, and Benjamin Halpin of the Drug Clerks' Circle, and John J. O'Hanlon of the Legislative Committee of the State Workingmen's Federation.

Mr. Thimme, who was the first speaker, said that the labor, reform, and religious organizations of New York City, together with the press of the State looked favorably upon the bill, together with 150 organizations of the great city. The other speakers argued in the same vein, urging the committee to report the bill favorably.

OPPOSITION TO FREE COAL BILL.

Representatives of Charity Organizations Argue Against It.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Those in opposition to Mr. Harburger's bill appropriating $25,000 for free distribution of coal among the poor of New York City were given a hearing to-day before the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

The speakers in opposition included Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City; William J. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; Frank Tucker, General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Rev. Mr. Kerr, rector of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission of New York, and Homer Folks, General Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

The line of argument against the bill was that it was unnecessary, because all the aid necessary was furnished through the medium of private charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and that it had a demoralizing effect for the poor to receive public aid, thereby enrolling them and branding them as public paupers.

In reply to his opponents, Mr. Hamburger styled them "sham reformers," who, he said, had come up to Albany in their own interests, only representing their own organizations and trying to show that they alone were doing the most good.

A STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Assembly Bill Provides for Appointment of a State Printer.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Frisbie has introduced a bill for the establishment of a State Printing Office, and to create the office of Superintendent of State Printing, said appointment to be made by the Governor. The State Printer is to hold office for five years, and may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

In case the Superintendent is convicted of collusion to defraud the State he shall be subject to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two years nor more than five years and to pay a fine of not more than $3,000.

A Home for the Aged.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Harburger provides for the establishment of a home for the aged of both sexes, residents of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, and Rockland Counties. Dependents over sixty years old shall be eligible for entrance. An appropriation of $100,000 is made for the purchase of land, erection and equipment of buildings, and temporary maintenance of the inmates.

Guard Rails on Elevated Tracks.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Mr. Guider to-day introduced a bill to compel all elevated railroads in New York to place a guard rail with a platform the entire length of the system, the platform to extend at least three feet from the outer rail and the guard to be placed at least four feet high from the platform. All elevated systems operated by steam power shall place drip pans underneath the structures at the intersection of all streets and avenues.

Palisades Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Apgar of Westchester to-day introduced the bill of the Palisades Commission for the preservation of the Palisades, which appropriates $250,000 to be paid to the United States in consideration of the acquisition of such lands.

Other Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator FORD—Fixing the salary of the stenographers to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the First Judicial Department at $3,000, payable in monthly installments.

Senator FORD—Requiring that warrants in summary proceedings for the dispossession of a tenant shall be served by a Marshal of the Municipal Court appointed for the judicial district in which the court having jurisdiction is held. Any other person who shall serve such a warrant shall by guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to investigate the legality of the appointment of Solomon Cohen as a member of the department and to reinstate him at their discretion.

Senator ELSBERG—Giving to the Park Commissioners of New York power to regulate the erection and maintenance and to determine the line or curb and the surface construction of all streets within any park, square, or public place in their jurisdiction.

Senator MARSHALL—An act to modify the exterior pier and bead line along the shores of the Borough of Brooklyn so as to make it conform to the line approved by the Secretary of War Nov. 17, 1897, upon the report of the New York Harbor Board.

Senator WAGNER—An amendment to the liquor tax law doing away with that portion which defines a hotel as a place in which there shall be at least ten furnished rooms for occupancy.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FISKE—Providing that bottles collected on dumps or by bottle exchanges must be cleaned with hot water and soap before being used, and making it the duty of the local Boards of Health to enforce the provisions of this act.

Mr. BRADLEY—Allowing baseball and football to be played on any inclosed grounds in cities of the first class between 1 and 6 P. M. on Sundays.

Mr. BURNETT—Amending the domestic relations law so as to allow an orphan asylum or charitable institution to place children for adoption with some suitable person by an indenture in writing. The child must have been absolutely surrendered to the custody of the institution for a year preceding.

Mr. GRAHAM—Providing a confidential clerk to each of the Supreme Court Justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department. Each clerk is to receive a salary of $2,000 a year, which is to be paid by the county.

Mr. WEEKES—Changing the Board of Claims into a court with jurisdiction to hear claims against the State without waiting for certification of such claims by the Legislature.

Mr. WEEKES—Requiring Loan Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund to record mortgages made by them in the City of New York.

Mr. HILL—Amending the jury law so as to exempt proprietors, editors, and reporters of daily and weekly newspapers, and editors and correspondents of The Associated Press from duty.

Mr. WISSELL—Making the amendment to the New York charter passed last year relative to the construction of sewers in Brooklyn, and the payment of the expense by local assessment upon the property benefited, applicable to all the boroughs of the city.

Mr. NELSON—Providing for a Board of Pharmacy for New York, to examine all applicants for licenses or registration. It shall be unlawful for any person unless a registered pharmacist to prepare or dispense a prescription or a physician's prescription, or to dispense or sell at retail poisons or medicines, or to supervise or have charge of any pharmacy or store.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Providing that loan contracts made with a building and loan association, and all contracts for building loans, either with or without the sale of land, shall be filed in the County Clerk's office of the county where made, and properly indexed according to the borrower's name.

Mr. BRENNAN—Providing that hereafter the eleven City Magistrates of the Second Division of New York City shall be elected instead of appointed by the Mayor. The terms of office of the incumbents are extended from May 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902.

Mr. DAVIS—Removing the limit on the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the erection of a public library in Bryant Park, New York City.

Mr. HARBURGER—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that it shall be the duty of the proprietor, owner, agent, manager, or lessee of every hotel, which shall have accommodations for 100 guests of more, to provide on the outside of such building or buildings fire escapes or means of escape in case of fire.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing for the licensing of persons by the State Controller who desire to engage in the business of loaning money on estates and legacies or purchasing the same, and requiring the procurer of each license to pay a fee of $1,000, and give bonds in the sum of $20,000.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing for the acquisition of lands in cities for the erection of Post Offices and other Government offices. Under its provisions the Government is authorized to acquire by condemnation, gift, or purchase land not exceeding two acres in extent.

INFORMATION ON BIRDS WANTED

State Museum Asks Co-operation of Those Interested.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The New York State Museum has issued a statement to those interested in ornithology. It requests the co-operation of those interested in securing information to be incorporated in a bulletin on the birds of New York.

The information desired consists of complete lists of the birds found in the various sections of the State, with notes on the comparative abundance of the different species, dates of arrival, time of nesting, singing period, facts relating to local distribution, effect of storms and severe weather on bird life, and the wet and dry season on the reproduction of species; notes on the food of birds at different seasons of the year and under different conditions, to determine the comparative benefit and injury done through the destruction of insects, &c.

WILL OF MRS. MARIE EICHLER.

Numerous Charitable Bequests and Legacies—Bulk of the Estate Goes to Two Nephews.

The will of Mrs. Marie Eichler of this city, the owner of the Eichler brewery, was offered for probate yesterday to the Surrogate of New York County by Ashbel P. Fitch, representing the executors, John C. Heintz and Jacob Seigel.

Mrs. Eichler, who died Dec. 14 last, left no children, and the beneficiaries under her will are mainly her nephews and nieces and those of her deceased husband, John Eichler. The estate is estimated to be worth at least $3,000,000.

To the Mayor and Council of Göllheim, Germany, Mrs. Eicmer bequeaths $1,250 for the John and Marie Eichler Fund in that city; to the Home for Incurables, in this city, $2,000; to the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the State of New York, $1,000; $3,000; to her executors in trust for the Training School for Nurses connected with the German Hospital and Dispensary, $1,000; to St. John's Lutheran Church, in East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, $2,000; to St. Joseph's Home for Consumptives, in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, $1,000; to the Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, $1,000; to the Mayor and Council of the City of Rothenburg-an-der-Tauber, in Germany, $4,000, in trust for the support and maintenance of the school at that place known as The John and Marie Eichler Kindergarten.

She also gives to every person employed by the John Eichler Brewing Company or in her own employment legacies as follows: Those employed for five years or more, $200; to those employed for four years and less than five years, $100; to those employed for three years and less than four years, $50, and to every other person so employed $25.

To her five nieces in this city and to a nephew Mrs. Eichler gives the silver and furnishings in her home, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue.

To her nephew, Jacob Seigel, she bequeaths the house and land at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, providing that within two years he shall pay to his sister, Minna Endemann, $25,000. Mr. Seigel also receives 225 snares of the capital stock of the John Eichler Brewing Company on the condition that within two years he shall pay to his sister, Minna Endemann, $75,000, and to the testator's sister and her four daughters $15,000 each.

To another nephew, John C. Heintz, Mrs. Eichler bequeaths 225 shares of the brewing company's capital stock. This bequest is on the condition, however, that within two years Heintz shall pay to his mother and four sisters $20,000 each. He must also set aside a trust fund of $30,000 for the benefit of Louisa V. Heintz, the daughter of the testator's nephew, Louis J. Heintz. Mr. Heintz also receives 75 more shares of the stock of the brewing company, provided that within two years he pays to Jacob Seigel the sum of $50,000 and to the testator's sister, Charlotte Ott, $25,000.

To Minna Endemann, a niece the testator bequeaths 25 shares of the capital stock of the brewing company, provided that within two years she shall pay to Margarethe Uhl $25,000. To the latter the testatrix also bequeaths $50,000 outright.

To her nephew, William Uhl, who lives in Germany, Mrs. Eichler leaves $100,000, and to each of the following nephews and nieces of her husband, all of whom live in Germany, she gives: Margarethe Hoffmann, Elsie Goldbrunner, Heinrich Hoffmann, Carl Hoffmann, Heinrich Berg, Sophie Glueck, and Fritz Rothberg. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Jacob Seigel and John C. Heintz.

The citation is not made returnable until March 20 next, for the reason that it will be necessary to serve it on the beneficiaries in Germany.

ALLEGED WORTHLESS CHECKS.

J. H. Maldon Charged with Drawing on an Exhausted Bank Account.

John H. Maldon, twenty-six years old, was held on two charges of passing worthless checks by Magistrate Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was committed, in default of bail, pending an examination to-morrow morning.

The complainants against Maldon are Samuel W. Martin, a restaurant keeper at Fortieth Street and Broadway, and Frederick Pitney, a livery stable keeper, who lives at the Metropolitan Hotel. Upon each of these complainants Maldon, it is alleged, passed checks for $20, which were returned marked "No funds." Maldon was arrested at the Grenoble Hotel, where he has been living for some time.

The police say that within the last month Maldon has passed fully twenty-five checks, for sums ranging from $20 to $100. It is said that Maldon, who was formerly a railroad clerk, inherited $20,000 two years ago from his father, who was a wealthy merchant in Vermont. He deposited most of the money in the Lincoln National Bank. Within a year, the police say, he had drawn and spent the whole amount, but he continued to draw checks on the bank as though possessed of unlimited means.

Fined for Befouling the Harbor.

Albert Randall, Captain of a tugboat, and Cornelius Brown, master of a dumping scow, who were recently convicted on complaint of Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of New York Harbor, of dumping a scow loaded with cellar refuse in the East River off Fortieth Street, were yesterday fined $250 each by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. An appeal will be taken.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"There was a time under Col. Hain," said the man who spends many hours a day traveling on the elevated roads, "when there was a sort of military discipline among the guards and conductors on the roads, and when it was a rarity to see a drunken man traveling in the cars. That discipline seems to have gone to the dogs now, however, and it is getting so that these nuisances are common in the extreme, especially on the Third Avenue line. A couple of days ago a man deliberately smoked a cigar stump he carried in his hand after he had taken his seat, and the big bully refused to desist after being spoken to by a number of passengers who were annoyed by the stench of the smoke in the close car. When the guard was spoken to all he did was to shrug his shoulders and ask: 'what can I do about it?' It is the same when a passenger protests because a lot of drunken loafers are admitted to the cars, much to the annoyance of men as well as women. Discipline is wholly relaxed, it seems, else the ticket sellers would refuse to sell tickets to these drunken brutes, just as they used to do when Col. Hain was so strict about these matters. They are little things, perhaps, but they go to show why the present management of the roads is so unpopular with many people."

***

"A peculiar combination that has struck me several times when I have been wandering about in the vicinity of Longacre Square," remarked the pedestrian who keeps his eyes open for the odd things of city life, "is the restaurant and undertaker's shop near Forty-third Street. Of course they are not exactly together, for the restaurant is one of those partially underground affairs, where one gets a cheap and a quick lunch. The undertaker's shop is on the floor above it. I should imagine getting a lunch there would be a gruesome sort of pleasure, particularly if they happened to be cracking ice in the undertaker's preparatory to packing the body of some unfortunate. Both affairs are of the open-all-night sort, but I presume the patrons are the sort of people to whom the incongruity of the situation does not appeal."

***

"People who frequently ask, as Shakespeare once did, 'What's in a name?' would have found a ready answer if they had sprung the question on the late James Pyle," said a man who was acquainted with him in the early years of his business life. Mr. Pyle's fortune, as is well known, was mainly accumulated through the manufacture of a washing powder. "Mr. Pyle had every faith in that powder of his," went on this friend, "but he had the hardest kind of work in introducing it because he could not find a proper name for it. Three separate times he engaged in the manufacture of the thing, only to meet with failure in his attempts to make the public take to it. Finally some one suggested to him the name of 'Pearline,' and after long thought that name was adopted and one more trial was made. Now, the powder remained exactly the same as it had always been, but when it was put out with this new name attached, presto! there came a change in the fortune of the maker, and the stuff began to sell until he was actually pressed for facilities with which to fill his orders. No one can tell why that name should have caught the public fancy so completely when others that seemed to be equally as good failed, even though as well advertised. There is the simple fact, and it was the name rather than the goods that made the fortune of the maker. There are hundreds of patent remedies and goods with merits that have failed solely because they did not have a name that happened to catch the public fancy, as any one familiar with the trade will tell you. The name is everything."

***

Strawberries from Florida came into the market with such a rush at the end of last week as to glut the market. The result was that the surplus supply had to be sold for what it would fetch, and the fruit got into the hands of the hawkers and was selling on the streets at 25 cents a basket yesterday, the baskets being of the sort that are ordinarily called quarts. Men who have been in the fruit trade for many years say that this is the first time that strawberries have ever been hawked about the streets of New York in the month of January.

***

"Men make a great fuss about what they have to endure while hanging to the straps of the surface cars," remarked a woman to one of a party that was accompanying her to the theatre last evening, "but I think we ladies have an even better cause of complaint of which men never think, and for which some of that sex are responsible. I am a sufferer from the annoyance this very minute." Then she stretched out one of her white-gloved hands for the inspection of her companion and disclosed a dirty mark across the back of the white kid that completely ruined its appearance. "How was it done? Why, by that man hanging to the strap right there. His overcoat, which has brushed across the glove and ruined it, is simply filthy, and as he swayed to the motion of the car it rubbed across the back of my glove before I had a chance to dodge it. I wonder why in the world men will be so shiftless and neglect to properly dust their clothes before they go out of doors with them!" This observing woman had solved a mystery for the members of her party all of whom had had gloves soiled while riding in the cars and had never been able to find how it happened.

***

Pitifully small specimens of new potatoes from the Bermudas have appeared in the markets, much to the delight of the lovers of the tuber fresh from the ground. The big hotels and restaurants manage to get most of those of good size and fair flavor, but the average man who tries to buy them gets potatoes about the size of English walnuts, and decidedly tasteless. New potatoes of good size and quality will be here next month, say the dealers in these vegetables.

***

Hotel men are gossiping as to the future of the Victoria Hotel, which, it was stated, was to be remodeled and run by Theodore F. Walton, of more or less meteoric fame. It is talked about town that the plan to make Mr. Walton manager has miscarried in some way, and that he will not be the man selected to try and restore to popularity the once fashionable hostelry. One rumor has it that the manager will be a man from Philadelphia, one has been successful with an ultra-fashionable hotel there, while another places a Chicago man as the prospective manager. Still another rumor is that the manager will be a gentleman who has all through his hotel life been identified with the management of hotels at Summer and Winter resorts, and has had no metropolitan experience. All the hotel men are speculating as to the future of this caravansary, but none seems able to put his finger on the man who will try his fortunes in the establishment that was at one time one of the best-paying hotels in the city. It is generally considered to be a bit too far down town to ever again have the vogue it once had, yet no hotel man wants to see too able a rival at the head of affairs there, as it is a site that is convenient, and might be made a thorn in the side of the hotels further up town, in the hands of the right party.

***

Horsemen are talking about a bet that has been made as to the winner of the Kentucky Futurity, to be trotted in October next. The wager was made just before the close of 1899, the parties to it being Col. E. M. Graves, a Democratic politician of Connecticut, and owner of the three-year-old colt Altoaine, "Andy" Welch had been asked by W. W. O'Brien what sort of a chance he thought the colt would have to win the race, and it would probably be about 10,000 to 1 against his doing so. Thereupon O'Brien, who is a friend of the Colonel, and a sporty sort of a fellow, went to Graves and began chaffing him about his colt. Before they got through with it, O'Brien wagered $10,000 against $250 that Graves's horses would not win the race. The money was deposited, and the winner will get the whole, with whatever of interest it may earn before the bet is decided. Fred Hyde is to handle and train the colt.

***

That they teach something besides "the three R's" at the public school at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street is shown by incidents that are of daily occurrence about there. Diagonally across the way from the school is a home for blind men. Inmates of the institution constantly wander about the streets for a breath of fresh air in good weather, sometimes alone and sometimes in couples, with no one with good eyes to guide them. When these afflicted men go out for their daily strolls about the time that the children are going to or coming from school, the little ones will leave their companions or their play, go to the blind men, take them by the hand, and lead them across the streets, and get them started for their walks all right. Then the children scamper away for their play. Which goes to show that the children are brought up in the right sort of way by their teachers, to whom at least a share of the praise is due. Such thoughtfulness is not natural to children.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEW QUESTION IN ELEVATED RAILROAD SUITS.—A new phase of the elevated railroad litigation in this city, differing in a marked degree from former cases in relation to the rights of abutting owners, has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. In 1875 a ground lease was executed for fifty-seven years, divided into two periods, on unimproved property on the north side of Forty-second Street and on the east side of Depew Place, which separates those premises from the Grand Central Railroad station. The lease provided that at the expiration of the first period the rental for the second period might be fixed by arbitrators, who should "determine what would be a reasonable yearly rent for the piece of ground hereby demised during the next succeeding period of twenty-one years," which was accordingly done. The elevated railroad was erected in front of the premises during the first period of the term. The parties having been unable to agree in 1890 as to the rental to be paid from that date, the arbitrators who were appointed fixed the rental for the future term of twenty-one years upon all the demised premises at $15,000 a year. J. Frederick Kernochan, as trustee, brought suit to restrain the Manhattan Railway from maintaining or operating its road in East Forty-second Street, and to recover damages which plaintiff sustained to his abutting property, which was part of the middle portion of the plot subject to the ground lease referred to. The Special Term of the Supreme Court fixed the damages from loss of rental value since May 1, 1890, to the date of the trial at $5,666.66, and the value of the easement taken at $20,666.66. This decision, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, is now sustained by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, Chief Judge Parker not sitting, and Judge O'Brien dissenting. It was contended on behalf of the railroad that the tenants, or lessees, were the only persons entitled to recover for any damage occasioned by its trespass during the continuance of their lease, and that therefore the award to the plaintiff of rental damages was erroneous. The Court of Appeals holds there is no principle of law that limits the number of actions which may be brought against a wrongdoer by those who have suffered from his acts. If the wrong is one committed upon the rights of the lessor of property by an injury done to the reversion, he may have his remedy. If it is one which diminishes the enjoyment of the tenant of the possession of the premises leased, he also may have his remedy. Neither litigant is the representative of the other in an action of trespass. The Court holds that it would be presumed that the arbitrators, in fixing the rental for the second period, took into account the presence of the road. In such a case the lessor might maintain an action against the company for damages caused by the reduced rental, as fixed by the arbitrators, in consequence of the road in front of the premises; and he might also recover the fee damages represented by the injury to the reversion, upon the theory that the structure was a permanent one and would remain in the street beyond the term of the lease.

***

DAMAGES FOR PROSPECTIVE PROFITS.—The referee in a suit brought by Charles Jones and another against the City of New York for breach of contract gave the plaintiffs judgment for the value of their services and materials down to the time when they ceased work, but refused damages for loss of profits on work not then done. The referee found as a fact that the plaintiffs had performed the contract on their part, until Deputy Controller Daly refused to pay an instalment of $4,535.51 for which a certificate had been made by the proper officers entitling the plaintiffs to payment; that in refusing payment the Deputy Controller said: "The contract was invalid, and that no other or further payments would or could be made thereunder." On appeal by the plaintiff, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has reversed the judgment, holding that allowance should have been made for loss of profits. A refusal to pay based upon the asserted invalidity of the contract went to the root of the contract, and was equivalent to an abandonment of it in its entirety. Under such circumstances the contractor was entitled to recover prospective profits.

***

PERSONAL SERVICES TO A DECEDENT.—Carrie Kuhn brought a proceeding under section 2,718 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover for personal services rendered to Rosa Raab, deceased, the latter's executor, Charles Herrlich, having rejected her claim. The referee appointed to hear and determine the matter found that the services specified in the claim were rendered upon the understanding that Mrs. Raab would compensate Mrs. Kuhn for them. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has affirmed judgment entered upon the referee's report, except as to an allowance of costs against the executor. No certificate having been given that the payment of the claim was unreasonably resisted or neglected, it was held that no costs should be allowed. Besides, Mrs. Kuhn's original demand as presented to the executor was doubtful, and had been reduced from $1,300 to $992.50.

CAPT. DINSMORE'S TROUBLES.

Says the Sunlight of His Existence Went Out Entirely When His Third Wife Left Him.

The suit of Capt. John Dinsmore of Bayonne against Peter Rosenthal of 86 East Eighty-first Street, Bayonne, for damages for the alienation of the affections of Dinsmore's wife, occupied the attention of Judge Nevins and an audience that filled the court room of the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, yesterday. Capt. Dinsmore is about seventy years old. He served as a Captain in a Maine regiment in the civil war. His wife is many years his junior.

Capt. Dinsmore testified that he had been married twice before when he married Rosetti McPherson, his last wife. She left him May 7, 1896, three days after their marriage. Afterward he learned that she was keeping house for Rosenthal.

Capt. Dinsmore said he was born in Rome, N. Y., but he was not sure about the year. His memory was failing fast. "I have had so many troubles of late," he said, "and an old musket wound on the head pains me."

"When your mind, body, and heart are affected by Rosenthal's conduct," said his counsel, Mr. Anderson.

"Yes, when she left me the sunlight of my existence went out."

On cross-examination by ex-Judge Hudspeth, Capt. Dinsmore said the sunlight had disappeared from his life twice before when his former wives died. "The rays came back, but now all is darkness," he added.

Capt. Dinsmore admitted that he had twice caused warrants to be issued for his wife's arrest because of his jealousy. One of the warrants was for his wife and Louis Kellogg. Kellogg and a woman were arrested, but to the surprise of Dinsmore the woman was not his wife.

Mrs. Dinsmore testified that she left her husband because of his abuse. She said she was obliged to work as a housekeeper to make a living. In November, after she had left Dinsmore she was sick and went to a hospital in Bayonne. Capt. Dinsmore went to the hospital and, looking at her through a window, shook his fist at her and said: "I'll get even with you yet."

Capt. Dinsmore gave her earrings, she said, which were imitations of diamonds and worth about 15 cents. The gold watch he gave her turned black.

"I say it was a gold watch," shouted Capt. Dinsmore.

Mrs. Dinsmore said that when she left the Captain she left everything that was "no good" behind. She didn't have the jewelry for this reason.

Rosenthal denied that he had induced Mrs. Dinsmore to leave her husband. Out of sympathy for her he had given her a position as janitress in one of his flats. His wife visited the flat once and then accused him of harboring Mrs. Dinsmore. "My wife brought suit against me for separate maintenance," said Rosenthal. "But we finally settled the matter, and I am now living happily with her."

Mrs. Ahearn, a sister of Mrs. Dinsmore, testified that the Captain and her sister boarded with her for a while, but the Captain never paid for their board.

Mrs. Dinsmore passed near her husband during the trial to speak to a lawyer.

"Perjurer!" said the Captain in a stage whisper.

"Go smother yourself, you old fool!" was the wife's answer.

The case will go on to-day.

Well-Known Blairstown Man Killed.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 23.—John Burke, a well-known citizen of Blairstown, met his death to-day by falling or being pushed from the second floor of a vacant building. He had been in company with a lot of fellows, and they had been drinking. Afterward they went to this building, and while there the accident occurred. Burke's friends are of the opinion that he was foully dealt with.

Significant . . .

That in all leading Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants, in select Dining-circles everywhere, and in leading Hospitals—

Londonderry Lithia Water

Is found to be the popular Water for Table or Medicinal use.

Absolutely pure and Undefiled.

STILL OR CARBONATED, as desired.

Sold everywhere
At all Hotels and Clubs

Old Saratoga Whiskey

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO. PHILADELPHIA.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY.

VICHY CELESTINS

A Natural Mineral Water
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

There is but one **VICHY** water, and that is the natural mineral water from the celebrated Vichy Springs, France.

VICHY is bottled at the Springs, under direct supervision of the French government, which guarantees genuineness and purity.

Known for centuries, and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

Vichy Agency, 220 Broadway.

A Double Fabric

gives a healthful warmth.

Kotedsilk

is a new double fabric—pure silk on the finest cotton. The garments for men and women are attractive in color, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating.

No need of packing them in camphor for the Summer; lay them in any drawer—moths won't eat them.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
And All Leading Stores.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Staten Island Man Assaulted and His Money and Watch Taken.

John H. Stephens, twenty-five years of age, of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., while on his way home early yesterday morning was attacked by two highwaymen. He was seriously injured and robbed of $100 in cash and his gold watch and chain.

De Forest Belving, who lives on Van Pelt Avenue, was passing a vacant lot along Springfield Avenue when he discovered Stephens lying on the sidewalk. He was unconscious and bleeding from

BOARDERS WANTED.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with first-class board.

74TH ST., 25 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms, with board; references.

55TH ST., 50 WEST.—Small fourth-story sunny room; references; refinement.

PIANOS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 23D STREET.

PIANO WANTED.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD UPRIGHT. STATE MAKE, NUMBER, AND LOWEST PRICE. M. P., BOX 102 N. Y. TIMES OFFICE.

THE OPERA PIANO

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN CLASSES.

ART, Manual training, design, Modeling, Wood carving, Tadd system.

FREE HAND drawing, photo retouching, photo color, crayon, water color, sketch class.

BUSINESS TRAINING, Writing, Arithmetic, Typewriting.

TRAINING of attendants on the sick.

SEWING, graded system.
DRESSMAKING, with or without chart.
MILLINERY, embroidery.

Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,122 Broadway, New York. 72 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

MODERN BUSINESS CONDITIONS demand young blood thoroughly conversant with those conditions. The PACKARD SCHOOL keeps in closest touch with the most advanced thought on all commercial lines. Enter now. The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 101 E. 23d St.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and office Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD

Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

SPORTING GOODS.

GOLF SCHOOL.

INDOOR LESSONS BY
PATRICK BROS.

An inspection of our Hand Made Clubs, Caddy Bags, Requisites, and Novelties is invited.
CLUBS DUPLICATED.
OLD BALLS REMODELED OR EXCHANGED.
We Ask You to "Try a Patrick Golf Club."
OUR SPECIAL GOLF BALLS,
$2.50 Doz.
'Phone, 2649 38th St. 3 East 88th St., City.

DRY GOODS.

THE DUCHESS AND ALBERT GLOVES FIT to perfection, wear longer than any other gloves, cost less. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEWORK.—By young French couple; wife chambermaid; good seamstress; husband general housework and waiting; best reference. M., 110 West 26th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address, for two days, at 22 Varick St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 318 East 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; French in many branches; excellent bread, pastry; also soup, entrees, and desserts; good city reference. M. V., Box 138 Times Office.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife good cook; husband butler; city reference. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By the day; respectable woman; willing to clean; references. Carthar, 1,656 3d Av., two flights.

COOK.—By good cook; for small family; city references. 201 Lexington Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn, 5th Av.; reduced prices during January; will call at ladies' residences for measurement. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker by day; first-class references; reduced rates for February. C. L., 844 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German girl as nursery governess; willing to travel; has first-class reference. Call afternoon, 130 West 83d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman as working housekeeper in bachelor's or widower's home; understands cooking, marketing; capable of taking full charge; highest personal reference. E. W., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French hairdresser; first-class seamstress; one lady preferred; best reference. M. M., Box 283 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—Assist with chamberwork; six years' reference from last employer. Call Wednesday at 8 East 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations; also curtains and cushions. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By first-class accountant; few hours' evening engagement in a confidential capacity; highest references. Security, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—(Calligraph;) experienced; salary, $9. S., Box 163 Times Office.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Curtains, Portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles, done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thlercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; 10 years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 60th St., private stable.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man around private house; no waiting; sleep home; Protestant. William McMahon, 224 West 18th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent German cook in small private family. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock, 110 West 57th St. Car fare paid.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED IN DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; a chance for advancement if capable; must be of good family. Address P. O. Box 1,986.

WANTED—Machinists, turners, and fitters for general machine work; Germans preferred. Call, 285 Bowery.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the North Side National League last night, the North New York, Belvidere, and Knickerbocker teams each won and lost a game. The Knickerbockers made the best average of the night and should have won two games. The team, however, missed a number of easy spares in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

North New York—Luhrman, 163; Cyreaks, 145; Meyer, 201; Stelloh, 184; Kroos, 174. Total, 867.
Belvidere—Hotaling, 156; Newkirk, 194; Hunken, 169; Rehbein, 155; Lockwood, 141. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 161; Newkirk, 164; Hunken, 163; Rehbein, 192; Lockwood, 182. Total, 862.
Knickerbocker—Snyder, 151; Le Forest, 161; Engelking, 177; Loehr, 182; Meyer, 158. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Snyder, 168; Le Forest, 182; Engelking, 190; Loehr, 156; Meyer, 180. Total, 885.
North New York—Luhrman, 161; Cyreaks, 178; Meyer, 142; Stelloh, 168; Kroos, 189. Total, 838.

The Lancashire Company won two close games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. In the second game its team won from the Queen representatives by 22 pins. The third game proved the best of the tourney, the Lancashire team winning from the Underwriters by 1 pin. The Queen bowlers won the first game from the Underwriters. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 132; Rea, 112; Provost, 146; Galloway, 152; Burdick, 132. Total, 674.
Underwriters'—Clark, 127; Bates, 97; Enderley, 129; Bock, 106; Block, 152. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 184; Rea, 148; Provost, 143; Galloway, 135; Burdick, 122. Total, 732.
Lancashire—Haeflein, 156; Marks, 115; E. S. Munroe, 129; R. A. Munroe, 175; Wannemacher, 179. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Haeflein, 135; Marks, 122; E. S. Munroe, 102; R. A. Munroe, 170; Wannemacher, 139. Total, 668.
Underwriters'—Clark, 118; Rasmussen, 142; Enderley, 145; Bates, 97; Block, 165. Total, 667.

The Empires bowled two good scores in the Columbia League last night, defeating the Columbias and Boulevards. The tournament will close to-morrow night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 170; Howell, 177; Linden, 185; Young, 154; Arnold, 189. Total, 875.
Columbia—Johansmeyer, 149; Le Beau, 211; Koster, 157; Hall, 163; Guillaume, 170. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 198; Le Beau, 190; Koster, 157; Hall, 97; Guillaume, 171. Total, 813.
Boulevard—Dumble, 179; Howard, 143; Fuller, 112; Knaus, 161; Vetter, 171. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 173; Howell, 178; Sohl, 192; Young, 166; Arnold, 149. Total, 858.
Boulevard—Dumble, 167; Howard, 146; Fuller, 161; Knaus, 141; Vetter, 150. Total, 765.

The Eleventh Ward Bank did not respond with a complete team in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Only three members of the team were present. The Chemical National Bank bowlers won two games. They made a splendid showing in their game with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 135; Wray, 120; E. Whitehead, 105; Hoyt, 139; E. Smith, 154. Total, 653.
Eleventh Ward—Ewing, 98; Nestell, 139; Mehling, 170. Total, 407.

SECOND GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 111; Sacker, 167; Watson, 171; Wagner, 124; Hill, 170. Total, 743.
Eleventh Ward—Ewing, 101; Nestell, 99; Mehling, 132. Total, 332.

THIRD GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 194; Wray, 179; E. Whitehead, 167; Hoyt, 113; E. Smith, 204. Total, 857.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Smith, 90; Sacker, 161; Watson, 151; Wagner, 153; Hill, 168. Total, 723.

Each of the competing teams in the Harlem League last night won and lost a game. The Morris Wheelmen rolled far below their average in the first game, and were beaten by the Friendships. In the second game the Morris Wheelmen bowled well, defeating the Grove Hills by a score of 907 to 883. The Grove Hills were victors in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 160; Thompson, 158; Cottrill, 157; Schwager, 137; Gibson, 138. Total, 760.
Friendship—Hart, 174; Gerhardt, 155; Jarchow, 179; McDowell, 153; Botts, 177. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 196; Thompson, 169; O'Neill, 160; Schwager, 168; MacDonald, 214. Total, 907.
Grove Hill—Potts, 155; Robitzek, 176; Sowel, 163; Voigt, 188; Schleiger, 201. Total, 883.

THIRD GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 193; Robitzek, 183; Sowel, 179; Voigt, 170; Schleiger, 175. Total, 850.
Friendship—Hart, 178; Gerhardt, 154; Jarchow, 181; McDowell, 121; Botts, 164. Total, 808.

The Independent, Clio, and Freundshaft Clubs bowled yesterday in the tournament of the Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' League. Clio Club won two games and the Independent Club won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Independent—Mrs. Sharpe, 117; Mrs. Dieden, 114; Mrs. Kieselback, 103; Mrs. Blohm, 84; Mrs. Vondran, 113. Total, 531.
Freundschaft—Mrs. Rust, 74; Mrs. Baist, 102; Mrs. Feldman, 124; Mrs. Hustedt, 63; Mrs. Brunjes, 98. Total, 401.

SECOND GAME.

Clio—Mrs. Steltz, 107; Mrs. Fink, 137; Mrs. Kofler, 154; Mrs. Jacob, 160; Mrs. Jud, 134. Total, 692.
Freundschaft—Mrs. Rust, 86; Mrs. Baist, 98; Mrs. Feldman, 78; Mrs. Hustedt, 69; Mrs. Brunjes, 113. Total, 444.

THIRD GAME.

Clio—Mrs. Steltz, 101; Mrs. Fink, 116; Mrs. Kofler, 124; Mrs. Jacob, 129; Mrs. Jud, 158. Total, 628.
Independent—Mrs. Sharpe, 101; Mrs. Dieden, 107; Mrs. Kieselback, 100; Mrs. Blohm, 124; Mrs. Vondran, 140. Total, 572.

The Alcos scored two easy victories in the Arlington National tourney last night. The Manhattan team were victorious in one game, and the Holschens were beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan—Wiltse, 130; Thode, 157; White, 157; Steinmetz, 153; Witt, 148. Total, 745.
Holschen—Martin, 120; Luhrs, 143; Hauschild, 125; Hay, 153; Jantzen, 143. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 145; F. Klucken, 154; Jackson, 129; Rossbach, 163; A. Klucken, 158. Total, 749.
Holschen—Martin, 158; Luhrs, 118; Hauschild, 122; Hay, 131; Jantzen, 127. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 193; F. Klucken, 149; Jackson, 200; Rossbach, 151; A. Klucken, 185. Total, 878.
Manhattan—Wiltse, 141; Thode, 130; White, 152; Steinmetz, 146; Witt, 154. Total, 723.

Only one score of 800 was turned out in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night. The Gothams made 831 in the second game, defeating the Auranias. In the previous game the Gothams failed to roll up to the 700 mark, and were easily beaten by the Cyclones. The latter defeated the Auranias in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cyclone—A. Boettjer, 165; Miller, 144; Setzer, 151; C. Boettjer, 142; Prior, 118. Total, 720.
Gotham—Sowade, 121; Young, 143; Kappel, 106; King, 143; Lehmann, 166. Total, 679.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Sowade, 139; Young, 137; Kappel, 201; King, 220; Lehmann, 134. Total, 831.
Cyclone—A. Boettjer, 203; Miller, 180; Setzer, 139; C. Boettjer, 141; Prior, 133. Total, 796.
Aurania—Stell, 136; Eckhardt, 122; Laig, 163; Krug, 182; Muller, 165. Total, 720.

Only four players of the Indian Cycle Club put in an appearance in the first game in the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island tournament, Class A, last night, on the Elephant Club alleys. Nassau Wheelmen had, therefore, no trouble in winning the first game. Orient Wheelmen won the next two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 125; Hughes, 142; Nichols, 110; T. Teare, 122; Sparks, 145. Total, 644.
Indian Cycle Club—Littman, 102; Fiegenheimer, 113; Herbst, 140. Total, 415.

SECOND GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 181; Burrows, 150; Moller, 155; Smith, 167; Meht, 167. Total, 820.
Indian Cycle Club—Littman, 132; Fiegenheimer, 95; Lampe, 82; Leaventhall, 113; Herbst, 134. Total, 556.

THIRD GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 159; Burrows, 166; Moller, 135; Smith, 169; Meht, 146. Total, 765.
Nassau Wheelmen—C. Teare, 164; Hughes, 150; Nichols, 122; T. Teare, 117; Sparks, 181. Total, 734.

Welcome Council moved out of last place last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating Ridgewood Council. Gramercy Council is now the tail-ender. Fort Greene Council won two games and Ridgewood Council lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 145; Horton, 117; Snow, 130; Diehl, 161; Otis, 169. Total, 722.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 123; Lister, 118; Atkins, 117; Brown, 128; Mayer, 150. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 180; F. Wyant, 144; Roscoe, 114; Grosch, 170; Peters, 198. Total, 804.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 136; Lister, 115; Lewis, 132; Brown, 102; Mayer, 125. Total, 610.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Snow, 169; Wallace, 168; Horton, 154; Diehl, 188; Otis, 180. Total, 859.
Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 121; F. Wyant, 140; Roscoe, 129; Grosch, 189; Peters, 126. Total, 705.

The Doolittle team of Hoboken carried off the honors in the American National Tourney last night, defeating the Lotus and Monarch teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 189; Apmann, 198; Connolly, 157; Duke, 168; Coffman, 170. Total, 882.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 179; Warmuth, 164; Modersohn, 135; Rehm, 165; Boemmermann, 153. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 182; Walters, 213; Keppler, 168; Cadieu, 164; Maass, 181. Total, 908.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 200; Warmuth, 160; Modersohn, 182; Rehm, 206; Boemmermann, 134. Total, 882.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 188; Apmann, 155; Duke, 188; Gray, 172; Coffman, 134. Total, 837.
Monarch—Krominga, 140; Walters, 151; Keppler, 172; Cadieu, 162; Maass, 188. Total, 813.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Hooker, Rosedale, Central.
Athletic League—Rosedale A. A. vs. Jersey City Club, at Jersey City.
Archdiocesan Union—Holy Cross No. 1, Leo, Harlem Catholic Club.
Morning Newspaper League—The Herald vs. The Tribune.
Royal Arcanum League—New York No. 2, Stanley, Colonial.
American National—Empire, Germania, Fidelia, Arlington National—Homestead, Amity, Linwood.
Life Insurance League—Germania, Metropolitan, Mutual Benefit of Newark.
Harlem League—Cyclone, Audubon, Boulevard.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fraternity, Fulton, Price.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub League—Brooklyn, Fern, Lefferts.

AT THE BICYCLE SHOW.

The Count and Countess de Castellane Among the Visitors.

Madison Square Garden was thronged yesterday with visitors to the automobile and bicycle exhibition. Among the distinguished visitors were the Count and Countess de Castellane, Miss Helen Gould, and other members of the Gould family. There was excellent music by Prof. D'Aquin's band of fifty pieces. A visitor who attracted much attention was Arthur A. Zimmerman, the ex-champion bicycle rider.

Undoubtedly the greatest interest centres in the exhibit of automobiles. The sales of automobiles and the orders placed for vehicles are said to greatly exceed expectation. Among the purchasers yesterday were T. B. Lasher of New Haven and Peter Doelger of this city. What might be termed a mechanical horse can be seen at one of the stands. It is a device to take the place of front wheels, and is adaptable to any carriage. The gasoline motor of the other machinery may be placed within this apparatus, and a simple method permits its adjustment to any style of vehicle. It is a French invention.

SCHAEFER THE WINNER.

He Makes 3,000 at Billiards to 1,412 by Morningstar.

Jacob Schaefer reduced Ora Morningstar's lead in their billiard match yesterday afternoon, at the former's academy, and won the game last night by 88 points. The men started the game Jan. 15, and since that time Schaefer has attempted to play 400 points a day to Morningstar's 200, his final total being 3,000 to Morningstar's 1,412. Schaefer, who had been playing in poor form for the last two or three days, recovered his stroke and finished the afternoon session with an unfinished run of 108, made by deft nursing. In the evening he added 26 more to this, making a total of 194. His opponent played his usual steady game. Schaefer made an average of 18 138-159 for the match, while Morningstar made 8 140-159. The score last night:

Schaefer—3 42 2 45 194 40 14 16 42 58 1 2 1. Total, 461. Average, 35 6-13. Grand total, 3,000. Grand average, 18 138-159.
Morningstar—1 13 17 7 19 2 0 1 5 0 8 11 28. Total, 112. Average, 9 4-12. Grand total, 1,412. Grand average, 8 140-159.

GEORGE LOW WINS AT GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 23.—Play between George Low and Harry Rawlings in the first eighteen holes of the finals for first prize was much closer than expected. At the end of the first round Low was ahead by one hole, five of the second nine holes were halved, and Low could only bring his score to one up; in fact, neither was ahead more than one hole until the last round. At the close of the third round the count was even, the tenth and eleventh holes went to Low, the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth were halved, and Low captured the sixteenth, making him the winner of the $100 purse, in a well-fought battle over thirty-six holes.

In the race for the consolation cup, Isaac Brereton met Barnett, and Servos played Col. Gillespie. After the start Barnett was called to Jacksonville by telegram, thus defaulting to his opponent, Brereton. Servos defeated Gillespie by four up and three to play. Brereton gave Servos a close rub in the finals on the sixteenth hole. Brereton was one up, but Servos got the last two in three each, capturing the purse of $25 by one up.

After the driving contest to-morrow the players will leave for Tampa, where a tournament opens Thursday.

Golf at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In a challenge game on the Country Club links this afternoon Clayton Dixon of the University of Pennsylvania team defeated F. L. Champlin of the Chicago Athletic Club by 3 up, the winner giving the Western player a handicap of 18.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Momentum, 144 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Duke of York II., 141, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second; Strongoli, 141, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mainstay, Storm King, Almoner, Tammany, Shellac, and Jael also ran. Greyhurst was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course, maidens, selling. Redwald, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 2, won; J. V. Hays, 108, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Coming Event, 103, (Kiley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Hipponax, Bernadetta, Sinuoso, Beautiful Bill, Miss Vera, Caesar Young, Leipzig, and Tom Sharkey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Revanna, 102 pounds, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, won; Tiburon, 99, (Ross.) 8 to 5, second; Good Hope, 98, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Pompino, Melkarth, Brown Prince, and Poor Lands also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Gauntlet, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Montallade, 109, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, second; White Comb, 109, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Yule, Alicia, Hohenlohe, Terrens, Dr. Marks, and Lost Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Silver Tone, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Wyoming, 106, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Torbio, 106, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Horton, Don Luis, Merry Boy, and Rachael C. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sly, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, won; Afamada, 107, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 5, second; Snips, 98, (Henry.) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Harry Thoburn, Amasa, and High Hoe also ran.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

The shooting in the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophy matches last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory was done by the teams from Company F. The best scores were made by Sergt. C. L. Comfort and Lieut. T. C. Wisnall, who each made 47 in the ten trials allowed them. The score in the Kemp match, while fairly good, is under that of Company B. As the scores stand a substitution of the seven first men in the Clark match for the seven last men in the Kemp would have placed the Company F men in the lead for the Kemp Trophy. The full score for the Kemp Trophy was 1,048 and the total score of both teams 1,996.

A Trophy for Hurling Clubs.

At an open house of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club last night James R. Keane presented a cup to be known as the "Keane Gaelic Hurling Trophy." The cup is more than two feet in height and rests on an ebony base. Several hurling clubs have already been formed to compete for the trophy, Celtic Park, at Laurel Hill, Long Island City, is being put in shape, and as soon as suitable weather arrives games will be held there on Sundays. The cup will be considered a championship emblem, and can be held only by a team winning two years in succession.

Hockey Game in Brooklyn.

The Skating Club of Brooklyn hockey team and the team of the First Naval Battalion of Manhattan played a league championship match last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The sailors were defeated in a hotly contested game by 4 goals to 2.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES CLARKE.—James Clarke, builder, of 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Patrick A. Geoghegan, without preference. Two mechanics' liens were recently filed against James Clarke on buildings at 257 and 259 West Thirty-sixth Street.

EDWARD N. COOK.—Judgment for $19,864 was entered yesterday against Edward N. Cook in favor of Theodore W. Myers & Co., stock brokers, for balance due for money advanced in stock operations. They alleged that on June 23, 1898, they expended $48,000 in taking up for his account 400 shares of stock of the Eastern Elevator Company and 300 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and afterward they received $30,000 for the St. Paul stock. He was served with the summons at 40 West Eighty-seventh Street.

B. GOLDBERG & SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against B. Goldberg & Sons, manufacturers of clothing at 121 to 125 East Broadway, for $398 in favor of Louis Rosenberg for merchandise sold to the firm. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. It was alleged that since Dec. 23 they have been systematically disposing of their property; that their place of business is closed up, and that they refused to pay the amount due to Mr. Rosenberg. The partnership was composed of B. Goldberg and three sons, who had been in business together about a year. The senior partner was previously a contracting tailor. The Sheriff served the attachment on a storage warehouse, where it was thought there might be some goods in storage. The trade estimates the firm's liabilities at $5,000.

Out of Town.

GUSTAVE F. MILLER.—Gustave F. Miller, a real estate dealer at Buffalo, has been adjudged a bankrupt. His liabilities are given as $72,651.10, and he has no assets. Most of his debts are on notes and bonds issued to local houses.

NORTHCOTT WARMING AND VENTILATING COMPANY.—Former County Clerk Charles A. Pulford has been appointed receiver of the Northcott Warming and Ventilating Company at Elmira, N. Y. The petition of the company for voluntary dissolution has been granted by Justice Lyon of Binghamton. The company at one time did an extensive business in all parts of the United States, and was the successor of the Smead & Northcott Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

E. C. VAN HOUTEN.—Edward C. Van Houten of South Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $9,608 and no assets.

HERBERT E. DENNISON.—Herbert E. Dennison of Boston, salesman, filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $174,215 and assets of $1,336.

JOSEPH SPELLY.—Joseph Spelly, manager, at Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,119 to two creditors for whisky and rent, and no assets.

EDWARD W. DODGE.—Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday at Boston was that of Edward W. Dodge of Everett, clerk, with liabilities of $186,442 and assets of $220.

A. HAMMEL.—Adolph Hammel, residing at Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $4,743 and no assets except a burial plot at Paterson, N. J., valued at $150.

W. J. HOLMES.—William J. Holmes of Lowerre Station has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $21,109 and no assets. He was formerly a hay merchant at 404 Eleventh Avenue, this city, and made an assignment on March 6, 1896. The assets realized $24,000, and creditors were paid a dividend of 48 per cent.

JOAQUIN LLERA.—Joaquin Llera, export commission merchant at 100 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $39,995 and no assets. Mr. Llera has been in the Cuban trade since 1870, and made an assignment on Sept. 15, 1894, to Samuel E. Duffey, the schedules showing nominal assets $26,835. The largest creditors are Coro Quesada & Co., $14,048.

D. HIRSCHBERG & BROTHER.—A meeting of the creditors of D. Hirschberg & Brother, importers of fancy goods at 450 Broadway, was held yesterday of the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, and Albert Sanders was elected trustee. He was appointed receiver in this case in November last. The liabilities are $100,658 and nominal assets $56,400.

NORMAN H. EVANS.—Norman H. Evans, who resides in Brooklyn, and in business at Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $19,243 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of silk hats from 1883 to 1893 as Miller & Evans, at 56 Prince Street, and in June, 1893, he gave a bill of sale of the business to Frederick H. Evans to secure the latter for $6,791, and the assets realized $424.

H. W. BRACKETT.—Henry W. Brackett, residing at 123 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,290 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the past eight years in this city, Boston, and Chicago. Among the creditors are the Auditorium Hotel Company of Chicago, $676, for rent of rooms, and the Commercial Loan and Trust Company of Chicago $5,000, secured by 2,100 shares of stock of the American Fire Extinguishing Company, and Bruce & Marine of this city, $2,327, balance due on stock transactions. Mr. Brackett was formerly in business in Chicago, and was principally interested in the American Fire Extinguishing Company.

IGNATZ NICHTHAUSER.—Ignatz Nichthauser, furrier at 32 West Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to have the firm composed of himself and Abraham Vorzimmer, under the style of Ignatz Nichthauser declared bankrupt. The firm's liabilities are $3,971, and he alleges that Mr. Vorzimmer has liabilities of $650, and refuses to join in the petition; also that the latter has kept himself concealed and absent from the place of business since Jan. 6, and has concealed or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, a large amount of property belonging to the firm. Mr. Nichthauser estimates the assets at $2,846, consisting of merchandise $2,200, fixtures $100, accounts $546.

Sheriff in Industrial Exchange.

The Industrial Exchange went out of business yesterday when the Sheriff took possession of the effects to satisfy a judgment of $14 in favor of the General Electric Company. The Exchange occupied quarters on the ground floor of the New Street side of the Edison Building. It had its origin in the new Mining Exchange, which started after the old Mining Exchange came to grief some four or five years ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMSON, Samuel J.—A. Bracco	$138
ATKINS, Joseph—M. Ginsberg	61
AUBREY, Charles W., and Ezra Goodspeed—F. H. Leggett and others	136
BIDDISCOMB., Alice M., administratrix—A. J. Cameron and another, costs	111
BLUMENTHAL, Babette — Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	726
BRAY, James—Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, costs	24
BUHRER, Oscar—A. Jacob	34
BROWNE, Helen—S. E. Worts	253
BOYNTON, George R.—R. F. Knoedler and others	225
BOYNTON, George R.—Thomas A. Wimurt, jr., and another	101
COOK, Edward N.—Theodore W. Myers and another	19,864
CLOUGH, Obediah A.—George W. Carson	742
CAVANATO, James C.—Max Mosson and another	121
CORIELL, E. Edward—Peter Barry	324
CRAWFORD, George—John Goodwin	131
DIAMOND, Louis—Adams Brothers Company	264
EBERLE, William H.—James Barker	103
FARQUHAR, John B.—New Commercial Club of New York	118
GUION, Clement—John L. Hamilton and others	101
HACKETT, Mary—J. Bellman, executor, &c.	36
HEIMSOTH, Louis, administratrix, &c.—Henry Elias Brewing Company	9,589
HUMPHREY, George L.—Sadie C. Humphrey, costs	168
HORTON, John W. and William M. Bump—F. H. Leggett and others	63
JACOBS, Michael, and Cornelius H. Tallman—M. Bloom	512
JUCHEM, Philip—Jay C. Guggenheimer	278
KAPLAN, Abraham J.—G. W. Archer, trustee	183
KALMAN, Harry—Jacob Pirk	32
LOHMAN, Henry G.—F. W. Meeker and others	562
LUTZ, Louis—Eichler Brewing Company	129
LAUGHLIN, George H.—F. McCarton	1,026
MILLER, Isaac—L. Rosenberg	283
MOOREHOUSE, George H.—J. Wanamaker and others	78
METZ, Otto—J. C. Orr and others	509
MARTIN, William—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	511
MACK, Jno.—Charles D. Durkee & Co	37
MAGNUSSON, Theodore—Aspell & Co	92
McFADDEN, Samuel—H. P. Campbell and others, costs	132
McQUADE, Francis P.—M. L. Jardine	166
NAEGLI, Charles—Ronald F. Knoedler and others	155
PICKHARDT, Emille B.—M. Cecil	36,827
PORTER, Mary F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	101
PASSMAN, Nathan—F. Ecker	67
PITHMAN, Julia A. — Frederick Beiermeister and others	648
PITHMAN, Julia A.—Max Orloff	93
REISS, William—John Blumers	148
ROBISON, Alasco C.—W. J. Overocker and another	339
STEARNS, Oscar H.—P. J. Dixon	95
STETSON, George H.—G. H. K. White	199
SHULDINER, David—B. J. Ludwig	1,488
SCOTT, James E.—L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company	261
SMITH, George P.—The Bryant Building Company	163
THE MAYOR, &c.—Peter Moebus, administrator	321
THE MAYOR, &c.—James Milliken and another, executors, &c.	176
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. F. Mairs and another	2,585
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Josephine Schmid	646
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Theophilus Blum and others	330
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Henry Borzbacher	610
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Henry Dorzbacher	567
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Jacob Kohlweiler and another	178
MIXER ICE MACHINE COMPANY—Thomas G. Patterson	213
THE DEGNON-McLEAN CONSTRUCtion Company—Mendel Samuel and others	371
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Anna M. Harrison	204
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany—Harriet R. McKim, costs	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany—T. B. Winthrop	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany—J. F. Kernochan, as trustee	124
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and New York Elevated Railway Company—William H. Rowe	476
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Phelps	68
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. R. Vedder	68
ELBERON HOTEL AND COTTAGE Company—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	178
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD Company—See & Theiss Marble Company	815
WALTERS, Annie M.—M. Straus	545
WAGNER, Albert—G. A. Spalding	131
WAGNER, William C.—John M. Marie & Co.	33
WATSON, John B.—P. Mackin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank.
124 St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices.
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,

75c. Per Share,

secure **16%** on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share **must bear date** not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1990	2499	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1373	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3107	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187.	
1496	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3289	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Central Trust Co., Executor.)
112 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pfd.
9 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$500 Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
69 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
500 shs. Camden Land Co. of Maine.
32 shs. Thomas A. Edison Polyform Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
40 shs. Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo R. R. common.
8 shs. Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo R. R. Pfd.

(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shs. Dobbs Ferry Bank.
50 shs. Bemis Car Box Co.
400 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.

(By order of Trustees.)
38 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
20 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.

(For Account of Whom it may Concern.)
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
58 shs. Phenix National Bank.
32 shs. Yellow Pine Pfd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (hyp'd.)
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicks., Shrev. & Pacific R. R. 1st assenting 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Peo., Dec. & Evans. R. R. 2d 5 p. c. bds., 1926.
$20,000 Sav., Fla. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. bds., 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
97½ shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
300 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., common.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
100 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
7 shs. Madison (Wis.) Gas and Elec. Co.
$11,000 Washington Trac. and Elec. Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 shs. Yellow Pine Co., common (Hypd.)
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
6 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., Pfd.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., common.
$2,000 Lotos Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfr's Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
300 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Devl'p Co., Pfd.
4 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
2 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,206.77
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	266,139.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR CO.

are open for negotiations regarding
VALUABLE STATE RIGHTS and EUROPEAN PATENTS ON ROYALTY BASIS.

The company is now prepared to fill orders for their improved collar.

AS PROOF OF THEIR MERIT they have been thoroughly TESTED, ACCEPTED, and INDORSED by the

Best-equipped FIRE DEPARTMENTS in the UNITED STATES, and

Orders for the following cities are now being filled, viz.:
New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Providence, New Haven, and others of lesser note.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS from veterinary surgeons and others indorse their humane application to the horse and their practical result in general use.

Over 10 millions of Horse Collars in use in this country alone.

Agents wanted. Address
Main Office,
52 Broadway, New York.
Branch, 21 Palace Arcade, Buffalo.
Factories { 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 108 Greenwich St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO., Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, January 17, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 7 & 8.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1896, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record January 26th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from January 26th, 1900, to February 15th, 1900, inclusive.

Be it further Resolved, That the Directors indorse the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the Preferred Stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable Feb. 1st to shareholders of record Jan. 25th. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25th to Feb. 2d.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
87TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent., (5%) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.
D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
Coupon No. 2, due February 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Asst. Treas.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.
EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 23	311,083
To date this year	7,671,368
Corresponding date last year	18,085,174

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 23	$2,098,500
To date this year	$35,756,100
Corresponding date last year	$111,126,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	Glucose S. pf	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	Int. Silver	¾
Brunswick	¾	Iowa Cent. pf	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Consol. Gas	3	Peoria & East	1
General Electric	1	Pressed S. Car pf	⅝
Glucose Sugar	⅛	Third Avenue	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	National Steel	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1	N. J. Central	1⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Steel & W.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Norf. & West	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	North. Amer.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Northern Pacific	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	North. Pacific pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅜	Penn. Sub. R.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pullman Co.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅜	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Federal Steel	1⅝	Union Pacific	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	½
Manhattan	⅜	U. S. Leather	⅜
Missouri Pacific	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
National Lead	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	1	Tenn., C. & I., Birm. 6s	3¾

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange still make relatively small figures. The public continues to hold aloof and Stock Exchange business is confined almost exclusively to the professional transactions of room traders. Among such speculators sensationalism is the one factor sought for; and so it is that extraordinary tales touching South African war affairs get attention and are counted as influence.

Yesterday morning Wall Street was filled with "special dispatches," ostensibly from London, representing that Gen. Buller's forces had made further important progress and that one section of the British army had actually entered Ladysmith. Just how this accomplishment—even if true—would be of help to Third Avenue Railroad stock or Republic Steel shares or to Brunswick Land issues was not disclosed; but none the less the "news" was hailed with gusto and quotations were lifted on account of it.

***

Of business conditions only good reports come. In every trade circle confidence is not only the ruling element, but enthusiasm is warranted by returns recorded. Commercially and industrially the country makes forward steps every day.

In money market conditions no changes of consequence appear. Every indication seems to point to continuing ease in call funds for a long time to come, though there is the uncertainty of British exigencies; and it may be that London operations may force quick change to harder rates here. In the time money market bankers generally are predicting a firm 5½ and 6 per cent. rate throughout the rest of the Winter and into the Spring.

***

Commission house business continues nil. Commission house brokers change not at all from their attitude of advising customers to wait.

STILL LOSING MONEY.

The dealing in Sugar yesterday was quite heavy, considering the listless tone of the market, and the tendency of the quotation was clearly downward. From 118½ the price steadily declined to 115¾, with the close 116, marking a net loss of 2½ points.

Probably the weakness was due to the fact that evidences multiply that the trade war is not only still on, but that, notwithstanding the recent advances in prices on every sale of sugar made the companies are losing money. This is made clear by a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES made by a member of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and the National refineries, which have been closed down for an indefinite period. Discussing this closing, this member said:

"We are simply not selling any sugar—that is, as little as possible. We have enough on hand to fill orders for some time, and when the supply is exhausted we shall start up again. But we are not anxious to sell, as at present prices every sale means a loss. And therefore to the Sugar Trust, which is selling far more than we are, the loss is greater. In other words, the more sugar the trust sells the more money it loses—and that is not idle talk, either. As for any settlement of the war, none is in sight."

PHENOMENAL EARNINGS.

The excellent condition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the continued increased earnings were well shown in a statement of earnings issued by the company yesterday, showing for the month of December a net surplus of $255,570, as compared with $27,040 a year ago—an increase of $228,530, while as compared with November, 1899, the figures show an increase of $16,530.

For the fiscal year the net surplus was $1,304,380, and the increase $1,081,230.

The December surplus of the company is the largest for any one month during the year, and is all the more remarkable because, as is pointed out, December operations are always restricted by the holidays.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, opening strong, turned weak after the first hour's trading yesterday, and gradually declined until it marked a loss of over 3 points from the high price. Traders were sellers, and it is said caught some stop orders on the fall. Some 15,000 shares changed hands between 72 and 73.

There was again no definite news in respect to developments at the coming meeting; but talk of Standard Oil being represented in the Directorate continued. In this connection Mr. D. O. Mills said yesterday: "I am a large stockholder of the company, but I do not expect to go on the Board of Directors."

PARTING COMPANY.

The three local traction stocks—Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue—which for some time moved apparently in sympathy with one another, seem to have parted company. On Monday both Metropolitan and Manhattan scored net gains, while Third Avenue's closing price marked the same figure as on Saturday. Yesterday both Manhattan and Metropolitan declined, the former ¾ and the latter ⅛, while Third Avenue, dealt in to the extent of over 10,000 shares, bettered itself by a full point.

TWO GAS STOCKS.

Consolidated Gas, which on the previous day was not dealt in, was one of the few stocks which yesterday scored an advance, the appreciation being 3 points on sales of about 900 shares. Talk of impending deals, involving not alone electric and gas light companies, but also various street railways, aided in the upward movement.

People's Gas, on the other hand, declined 1⅝ points, on rumors of unfavorable developments in Chicago and rather indefinite talk of opposition, legislative and otherwise.

POOL COMES TO GRIEF.

The bull pool which has been operating lately in American Tobacco and bidding the price up on talk of forthcoming dividends came to grief yesterday. On sales of about 20,000 shares the quotation, which at one time touched 101¼, steadily declined, and finally closed at 98¾, a net loss for the day of 1⅜ points. There were apparently no more justification for the decline than there had been for the recent sudden upward movement.

LEATHER GOES DOWN.

Leather Trust common stock was under pressure yesterday, and showed a further decline, due principally to the sale of two blocks of 5,000 shares each. There appeared to be little support, and it was intimated not only that insiders were working for a decline, but that a further drive would be made at the stock to-day.

THE CLEARWATER TRUCE.

As had been predicted by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, the truce, in respect to the Clearwater situation, between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Navigation Company will be continued indefinitely. The date for the expiration of the truce under which the companies have been acting for some time was Feb. 5, but, as a result of informal conferences lately held, the continuation of the present amicable state of affairs has been satisfactorily arranged for.

In this connection it is worth noting that Northern Pacific, as appears from a published statement of earnings, made in the second week of January $84,759 more than in the same week last year. The total figures for the week were $445,820.

TO ACT ON A DIVIDEND.

The statement yesterday that Norfolk and Western would anticipate by several weeks the declaration of its regular half-yearly dividend on the preferred stock is now officially verified. It is

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase in activity appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, but some improvement in prices resulted from the day's trading. Again, Standard Oil was the stock that attracted most attention, but other issues to some extent shared its strength and ended the day with substantial net gains. In many cases quotations remained unchanged, the amount of trading being so small that relatively few stocks were affected. The strength which the market showed seemed to indicate that no apprehension is felt as to the course the market is likely to follow when activity is sufficiently increased to bring about any marked movement in the general list. Practically the only unfavorable characteristic of the market at present is its extreme dullness, for only here and there does selling pressure appear and advances are very readily recorded on a slight increasing demand.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA advanced over half a point in the common stock and about a point in the preferred. The steadiness of these issues seems to indicate that developments in regard to the company's affairs, particularly in regard to the character of the report to be made by the committee now investigating the company's affairs, is awaited with a feeling of considerable confidence. Not so much has been heard within the last few days of the unfavorable surmises which helped so much to bring about the recent declines in the stock, and now the more or less general feeling seems to be that the report will furnish no ground for further declines in the stock. Naturally, the nature of that report is still a matter of supposition, but intimations from sources that appear to be well informed are to the effect that it will be of a favorable character. Speaking generally, officers of the company say that its affairs are in a most satisfactory condition, and that its business promises satisfactory returns on the company's stock. The common stock sold up to 7⅞, and the preferred stock to 24½.

STANDARD OIL sold up to 502 and closed at 501 bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. Transactions in the stock amounted probably to 500 shares, and as on the previous days, insiders appeared to be by far the largest buyers. Rumor has it that a stock dividend may be declared in the near future. In any event, it is felt that some development of very favorable nature is indicated by the large buying for insiders which has brought the stock up to its present high level.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold up to 23¾ and closed at 23 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. A half lot of the preferred stock sold at 49¼, but the stock was later offered under this figure, and it closed unchanged for the day at 47 bid. In neither issue was the trading large. Transactions in much larger amount were made in the bonds, which were traded in to the extent of nearly $100,000. They were somewhat weak, selling from 94½ down to 94, and closing at 93½ bid, offered at 94¼. The weakness of the bonds was viewed with some surprise, in view of the strength of the stock and of the character of the buying in the bonds, which was said to be by persons very closely connected with the management of the company.

RUBBER GOODS was notably strong at the close, advancing more than 2 points in the common, and a full point in the preferred. The latter sold as high as 80 and closed at 79½ bid, while the preferred stock ended the day at 29¼ bid, against 27 bid on the previous day. Very little of either issue was offered at the close. The strength of the stocks was attributed to the excellent reports in regard to the company's business, the demand for the company's goods being in excess of its manufacturing capacity.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred sold in a small lot at 62½, and closed at 61 bid, a fractional net gain.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	23	24
New Amsterdam pf	47	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93½	94¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	31¼	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	23	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	7	8
Distilling Company of America pf	23	23⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	15	20
Electric Boat pf	..	30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	61	..
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf., ex div	62½	63½
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	46¾	48
National Salt pf	78½	79½
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	82
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	501	501½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	82½	83
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chicago & Alton, sub.	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	50
Electric Vehicle pf	..	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	5⅞	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	95	98
New England Transportation	6¾	6⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18⅝	19¼
St. Louis subs	131	132
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11⅞	12½
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13⅜	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	86	89
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	..	25½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	30	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	102¾
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	..	108
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98½	100
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105¼
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In the market to-day the selling of long Arcadian continued, and it brought a further shrinkage of 3 points in its market value to 13¼. Arcadian was not the only soft spot. The whole group of coppers showed more or less of weakness. Montana was back to 270. Butte sold at 47 and 48. Osceola was down to 67½. Centennial to 15, Quincy to 135, Old Dominion to 17, Utah from 27½ to 25, Parrot below 40, Baltic to 17. The selling increased somewhat during the last hour, and the last prices as a rule were the lowest of the day.

In the general market New England Gas and Coke was off to 19; the 5s sold at 73. The selling of Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reached good proportions and attracted considerable attention. The closing came unsettled and weak.

The feature of the market for the time being is the break in the Clearing House rate from 6 to 5 and 4 per cent. The 6 per cent. rate has been maintained for several months, but of late it had been more nominal than real, and the open quotation of a lower figure was therefore a matter of no surprise. Even at the reduced rates, little money was loaned. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	17½	17¾
Arcadian	13	14	Osceola	67½	68½
Arnold	5	..	Parrot	39½	40
Ash Bed	.50	.51½	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	132	135
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Bos. & Cr.C.	.20	.40	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Bost. & Mon.	270	273	Santa Ysabel	6⅝	7
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla	735	740	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	.15	16	Utah Cons	24	25
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	21	22	Winona	4	4¼
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38½	39½
Railroad Stocks.					
Boston & A		239	Cen M. pf.	60	65
Boston & L.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	115	..
Boston & M.	196	199	N. Y. & N.		
Boston & P.	..	300	E. 6s	118½	..
Boston El	95	..	N. Y. & N.		
Boston Gas 5s	80	..	E. 7s	114¾	..
Cent. Mass.	10	12	West End	92¼	93
Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. Bell Tel.	330	331	Mexican Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133½	135	N. Engs. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	42¾	U. S. Oil	19	20
Dom. Coal pf.	115	116	Westing. El.	40¼	..
Erie Tel.	.103	104½	West. El. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Business continues on a narrow range. Biscuit common reached 37, after opening at 36¾. It closed at 36⅝. The preferred sold at 93¼@92¾. Metropolitan preferred opened at 76¾ and closed at 76. The bonds brought 95½@95¾.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
443 Linseed	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
1,317 Linseed pf.	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
5 Radiator pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
50 Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
60 Chi. Union Trac. pf.	75	75	75
82 City Railway	275	275	275
848 Lake St. Elevated	12¾	12	12¾
1,195 Lake St. El. ctfs.	11	10½	10¾
525 Metropolitan El. pf.	76¾	76	76¾
560 National Biscuit	36¾	36¼	36⅝
22 National Biscuit pf.	93¼	92¾	92¾
70 National Carbon pf.	83	82½	82½
1 North Chicago	220	220	220
10 Union Loop	100	100	100
118 West Chicago	111¼	110¾	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Trading today was about as uninteresting as it well could be. Many stocks were not dealt in at all, while in the rest sales were few and far between. Prices generally were motionless, but where there was any display of urgency in the selling low quotations were made. Marsden, Philadelphia Electric, and Asphalt were inclined to be weak, although their recessions were limited to small fractions. Elsewhere the changes were too unimportant to be noticed.

The close was about steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21⅞	Union Trac.	38	38¼
Choctaw	3¼	..	U. Gas & L.	153½	154⅜
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Marsden	12¼	12½	W. N.Y.& P.	6⅞	7
Phila. Trac.	96¾	97			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.27	.26
Billion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.49	.50
Challenge Con.	.19	.19
Chollar	.27	.27
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.33	.35
Occidental Con.	.18	.18
Ophir	.69	.71
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.30	.31
Savage	.17	.17
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.49
Standard	2.50	2.95
Syndicate	.05	.05
Union Con.	.30	.31
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.23
Silver bars	.69	.59
Mexican dollars	47¾@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38⅜	39	40	40½
Alamo	15	16½	15½	16
Anaconda	40	41	42	42¼
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	21	22	20	20¼
Bankers'	13½	13¾	13¼	13½
Battle	33	33½	32⅝	33⅜
Blue Bell	12	12½	12½	13½
Coin	25⅞	26	25½	26
Columbine	20¼	20½	20	20⅜
Consolidated	16	16¼	16	16½
Damon	28⅜	28⅞	29¼	29⅝
Elkton	118	119½	119½	119⅞
El Paso	34	35½	34⅜	35
Findlay	14¼	14½	14⅜	15
Fleece	25	31	29	31
Garfield	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
Gibson	28	28½	29	30
Gould	32⅜	33½	32¼	33½
Isabella	120⅜	130½	130½	130⅞
Independence	56	57	55¼	56
Jackpot	59½	60	59	60
King	100	103	98	101
Moon Anchor	69½	71	69½	71
Matoa	28	30	26	30
National	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11¾
Ophir	62½	65	57	62
Pharmacist Con	14¼	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Pinnacle	26	26½	26⅝	27
Portland	237	240	237½	240
Raven	83	83½	83⅝	84½
Rawlings	29¾	30½	30	31
Rosa	62½	65	61½	65
Sovereign	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
Tornado	45¾	47	47½	48½
Union	44	44¼	44⅜	44½
Vindicator	150	160	150	160
Work	29¾	30¼	30¼	30⅝
Zenobia	22	22½	21⅝	22

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38½	39	2,032	American Ice	37½	38¾	37½	38½	+ ⅝
73	75	13	American Ice pf.	73	73	73	73	....
60	60½	260	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	− ¼
33½	34	600	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	....
94	95	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94¾	94	94¼	+ ⅜
30	33	200	American District Tel.	32	32	32	32	−1½
13½	14¼	195	American Linseed	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	− ¼
54½	55	436	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅜	− ¼
27	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	−1
37½	37¾	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅝
88	89	185	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	89	89	....
46⅝	46¾	4,820	Am. Steel & Wire	48	48	46¾	46¾	−1¼
90	90½	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ¼
117⅞	116	33,320	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¾	118½	115¾	116	−2¼
92	96	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	....
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Hoop	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
27	28	150	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	80	80	80	80	−1
70½	71	20,754	American Tobacco	100⅜	101⅜	98½	98⅝	−1⅞
98½	98¾	250	Anaconda Copper	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	− ½
39½	39⅝	685	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	− ⅞
60⅛	60¼	7,070	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅞	61	60¼	60¼	−1
56⅜	57	6,545	Baltimore & Ohio	58½	58½	56⅜	56⅜	−1½
73⅜	74	2,030	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	−1⅜
70¼	70½	42,295	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72½	73¾	70⅛	70½	−2½
145½	147	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	146	146	146	146	....
15¾	15¾	2,025	Brunswick City	15⅞	16	15	15⅞	+ ⅞
92	100	90	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	99	100	99	100	....
49	50	200	Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½	− ⅜
93⅜	93½	500	Canadian Pacific	93⅜	93¾	93½	93½	− ⅜
29⅝	29½	2,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	− ⅝
40	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ¼
121¾	121½	5,895	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅝	122⅝	121¼	121⅜	−1½
13¼	13⅜	2,460	Chicago Great West	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	76	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	+ ⅜
38¼	38¼	445	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38½	39	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
15	16¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
45	45½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	46	46	46	46	−2
117½	117⅝	7,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118⅞	118⅞	117½	117½	−1½
170	172	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	....
159¾	161½	240	Chicago & Northw.	161	161	161	161	− ¼
..	..	45	Chicago & Northw. pf.	190	190	190	190	....
106	106⅛	1,212	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107	106	106	− ⅜
10½	11	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
34	36	750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	36	35	35	+ ¼
60½	61	560	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	60½	60½	−1¼
105	108	30	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	....
53	54	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51	53	51	53	+ 1½
41⅜	42	1,185	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43	41½	41½	−1⅝
22½	23¼	400	Colorado Midland pf.	23	23¼	23	23¼	− ⅛
5¼	5½	200	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
43	43½	250	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
15	15½	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
189	190½	926	Consolidated Gas	188	191½	188	190	+3
32¼	32½	1,905	Continental Tobacco	32⅝	33	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
84	86¼	309	Continental Tobac. pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
114	115	200	Delaware & Hudson	116	116	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	150	Denver & R. G.	18	18	18	18	....
12¾	13½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	100	Erie 1st pf	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	32¾	....
..	..	300	Erie Tel. & Tel., rts.	1	1	1	1	....
41¼	43	10	Evans. & T. H.	43	43	43	43	....
50	50⅝	4,480	Federal Steel	51⅝	51⅝	50	50⅛	−1⅝
73½	74	85	Federal Steel pf	74	74	74	74	....
122¾	123¼	230	General Electric	123	123	123	123	+1
52½	53	3,345	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52	53⅜	52	52⅜	− ⅞
99⅜	100	315	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	97⅞	100	98¾	100	+1½
59½	60½	132	Hocking Valley pf.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
113½	114	1,086	Illinois Central	114	114¼	114	114¼	+ ¼
67¾	68¼	770	International Paper pf.	67½	67¾	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
9	10	200	International Silver	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
50½	52	225	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
12	13	262	Kanawha & Michigan.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
8⅝	9	100	K. C. P. & G., t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
79½	80	300	Laclede Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
79⅜	79½	5,283	Louisville & Nashville.	81	81	79¼	79¼	−1⅞
92⅜	93	64,559	Manhattan Con	94	94⅞	93	93	− ⅝
165¾	166	6,965	Met. Street Railway	166	168¼	165¼	165⅞	....
11⅞	12¼	750	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	− ⅝
4¼	4¼	430	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4	4	− ¼
16⅜	16⅝	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	....
43⅝	43¾	15,500	Missouri Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	− ¾
37¼	37½	25	National Biscuit Co.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	....
26¾	26¾	130	National Lead Co.	26¾	26	26	26	− ¼
105⅛	105½	130	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
42	42	425	National Steel	42	42	41½	41½	−1
92¼	92¾	270	National Steel pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ¾
116⅜	116⅝	200	New Jersey Central	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	−1⅛
133⅝	133⅞	2,193	New York Central	133⅝	133⅞	133	133	−1
21⅝	22	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	21⅝	22	21⅜	21¼	− ⅜
25⅛	25¼	3,625	Norfolk & Western	25⅛	25¼	24½	24½	− ⅞
70⅝	70¾	1,356	Norfolk & West. pf.	70⅝	70¾	70	70	−1
13⅜	13⅝	114	North American	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅞
51⅜	51¾	1,975	Northern Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	−1⅛
73⅜	74¼	1,080	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73½	− ⅞
8⅝	9	200	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
44¼	44¾	1,625	Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾	42⅝	42⅝	−1½
129½	129⅝	1,866	Pennsylvania R. R.	129½	129⅝	128¾	128¾	−1⅛
127½	127¾	150	Penn. R. R., sub. r.	127½	127¼	127¼	127¼	−1⅜
105¼	105¼	3,795	People's Gas, Chicago.	105¼	105¼	103¾	103¾	−1⅝
21⅞	22	335	Peo., Dec. & Evans	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	....
6½	6½	200	Peoria & Eastern	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1
56½	56¾	540	Pressed Steel Car	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ¼
88	88	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅞
189	189	130	Pullman Company	189	189	189	189	+ ⅞
51½	51½	1,500	Reading 1st pf.	51½	51½	50½	50½	− ¾
28	28	100	Reading 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅜	720	Republic Iron & Steel.	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
6	6	300	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
9¼	9¼	260	St. L. & San Fran	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
33½	33½	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
11⅞	11⅞	700	St. Louis Southw.	12	12	11½	11⅝	− ¼
27	27½	825	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28½	28½	27½	27½	−1¼
37⅜	37

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Le Grand K. Pettit the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 100, to a builder, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

Schuyler & Co. have also sold for John McSweeney the two five-story flats 3,130 and 3,132 Broadway, just south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 32.6 by 65 by 75.

Herbert A. Sherman, in conjunction with Bryan L. Kennelly, has sold for Charles T. Harbeck, as executor, for $27,500, the four-story dwelling, 135 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 80 by 100, to Jesse C. Bennett, for his own occupancy.

It is reported that William B. Franke has bought the plot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. The owner of record of this property is Thomas H. O'Connor. Mr. Franke recently sold his Monticello apartment house, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

Russell Sage has sold to Joseph Hamershlag, for an expressed consideration of $1,000, the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street, 25.5 by 100. Mr. Hamershlag gives a mortgage to Mr. Sage for $30,000, payable in three years.

The Church of St. Aloysius yesterday took title to the property 209 to 217 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Christian Schmitt and others. The consideration for the five lots averaged about $12,000 per lot. The church obtained a mortgage from the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $45,000 on the property, payable in one year.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Elias Kempner to J. Pasqualo and A. Pallazzo the six-story tenements 517 and 519 East Fourteenth Street, for five years and three months, at an annual rental of $4,320.

The Realty Corporation of New York City took title yesterday to the Hoe tract, included by Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and the Bronx River. The purchasers gave back a five-year mortgage on the property for $495,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

8,760 and 3,762 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Barr..... $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isaac M. Berinstein and others..... 48,500

19 Leroy Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to William Brewster 11,000

23 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Laura Le Conteulx..... 10,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 6 Park Place, south side, 122.7 feet west of Broadway, 25.1 by 81.9 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front building, with a two-story extension covering the lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 30 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 408 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By William A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, Lorillard Street, northwest side, 176.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 1235 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,778; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 652 Broadway, east side, about 87 feet south of Bond Street, 29 by 130, extending through to Cross Lane, five-story stone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 355 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 34 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 230, $5,796; on 232, $5,824; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 92 Grand Street, north side, 160 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $56,936.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 146 Grand Street, to a five-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,200.

No. 61 West End Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William Stubenbord of 219 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $5,000.

Thirty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. and M. King of 601 Eighth Avenue, owners; H. P. Knowles, architect; cost, $4,500.

Twenty-second Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; Ottenburg Brothers, owners; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store and meeting rooms; J. P. Friedhoff, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 184 South Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; W. J. Mathison of 182 Front Street, owner; G. P. Chappell, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 311 Bowery, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Morris Hertz of 7 First Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $250.

Central Park West, Seventy-first to Seventy-second Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone hotel; Jacob Rothschild of 58 West Fourteenth Street, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $500.

TWO BROADWAY LEASES.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank Secures New Quarters.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, which recently sold its building at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street to the Bowery Bank, has leased the ground floor, consisting of about 4,800 square feet, in the building now being erected by Robert Hoe at the northwest corner of Broadway and Third Street. The bank will take possession of its new quarters as soon as the building is ready for occupancy, which will probably be about May 1. The lease is for a long term of years.

The ground floor of the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street has been leased for a term of years to John Miles, the wholesale milliner. Both leases were negotiated through Julius Friend.

New Factory for Greenpoint.

Through the efforts of the Greenpoint Board of Trade the firm of Vogeley & Lackman, manufacturers of plate-glass mirrors, now having a factory on West Broadway, will move its plant to Greenpoint. The firm has purchased a plot of ground at Union Avenue and Withers Street, fronting 172 feet on each street. The firm will erect a three-story brick factory building, at a cost of $15,000. The firm employs about 150 hands.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; John Shea to Mary Shea.... 100
ARTHUR AV, e s, 275 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and another to Alida McIlroy, quit claim..... 1
BERGEN AV, n w s, 153.8 ft s w of Brook Av, 38.10x39.3x19, gore; George Keller, Sr., to Barbara Keller..... 1
BRIGGS ST, n s, Lot 1,049, map of Lacoma Park, 26x132.11x25x143; James Demuci to Maria Toscano..... 700
BROOK AV, w s, 151 ft s of 168th St, 79.2x80, new lines; Chase Mellen, referee, to Charles Unangst..... 1,000
BROOME ST, 508 and 510, 41.10x irregular; George V. N. Baldwin to Walter L. Johnson..... 1
CANNON ST, 83 and 85, w s, 40x82; Isaac Cohn to Wolf Balleisen, ½ part..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x100; Russell Sage to Joseph Hamershlag..... 1,000
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 133d St, —x100.1x200x100; Michael Hicks to Rosannah T. Hicks..... 1
DIVISION ST, 15, 12.6x½ block; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Israel D. Schlochetzky..... 1
EAGLE AV, w s, 78.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x97.1x25.1x94.10; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 180, e s, 23x87.6; Henry F. C. Rabe to Joseph Polstein..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 103 ft s of Rivington St, 23x½ block; Charles Hartmann and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Polstein..... 79,000
ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x122.11x25x122.4; Ella J. Breckenridge to John L. Brower..... 1
LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler; Chase Mellen, referee, to Charles Unangst..... 500
LOT 23, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate; James C. de la Mare, referee, to Christina Pott..... 3,750
NILES ST, s s, 175 ft w of Bainbridge Av, runs 122.2 ft to Mosholu Parkway x w 25.2x n 124.5 to Niles St x e 10.3x e 15.11; Edmund Hayes to Barber Asphalt Paving Company 1
PARK AV, e s, 240 ft s of 171st St, 40x150; Edward D. Bertine to Patrick H. Brown 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 188.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 80.5x85.4x irregular; Daniel Farrell to Peter McDowell..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 26.11x65.5x28.5x56.3; Daniel Farrell to Charles W. McDowell..... 100
PLOT begins 100 ft e of Union Av, and 136.3 ft s of 165th St, runs s 78.8x s e 64x n 80.5x w 64 ft; Thomas Farley to Elizabeth T. Bell..... 500
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR AV, e s, 925 ft n of 122d St, 25x86; James D. Putnam to Francis M. Jencks..... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St, 105x84.7x90.11x153; Morris Neufeld and another to Julius G. Miller..... 1
SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 1, map of property of Lewis G. Morris, 25x100; Emily Sammis to Estelle L. Biggert..... 1
TINTON AV, 815, 16.9x110; Catharine McClusky to Sarah McDonald, 1-5 part..... 1
TINTON AV, 815, 16.9x110; Sarah McDonald to Bernhard Petzold..... 1
TINTON AV, 815, 16.9x100; Margaret Costello and others to Sarah McDonald..... 1
TINTON AV, w s, 147.9 ft n of 168th St, 184x110; Matilda P. White, as executrix, to Robert W. Todd..... 25,000
WATER ST, 149, 20.8x—x20x— Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Joseph E. and Alexander E. Hoffman 1
WATER ST, 143 and 145, 41.2x irregular; Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Emma Rosenwald..... 1
WATER ST, 390 and 390½, 20.6x60.2x20.4x60.2; Margaret Foley to Bernard Golden.
WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Westchester to Hunt's Point Road or Southern Boulevard, runs n e — x e — to Bronx River x s — x w 140x s w 1,021x s e to s s of Franklin Av x n w 685.7 to Southern Boulevard x n — to beginning; Mary S. Hoe to Real Estate Corporation of New York City..... 1,000
1ST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 2d St, 45x100, map of Olinville; James H. Biggam to Abigail J. Purdy 1
1ST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 93d St, —25x94; Myer Hellman to Henry J. Lippe... 1
7TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 122d St, 49.11x100; George W. Eggers to Thomas O'Gara..... 100
5TH ST, 739 East, 23x97; Louis Cohen to Esther Alexander Weiss and another... 1
11TH ST, s s, 242.9 ft e of Avenue B, 0.3x94.8; Adolph Wexler to Harris Goldberg, quit claim..... 1
11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; Catherine Van Winkle, individually and as executrix, to Catharine E. Allison 50
11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; William T. Van Winkle and another to Catharine E. Allison.... 1
14TH ST, s s, 91.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x103.3x irregular; Betty Leventritt to Mary Katz..... 1
16TH ST, 229 West, 25x100.3; Ray Karpus to Huda Wittner..... 1
26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Simon Heron to Albert Blechner. 1,572
35TH ST, n s, 294.9 ft w of 7th Av, 21.1x98.9; 35th St, n s, 505.3 ft e of 8th Av, 21.7x98.9; Thomas O'Gara to George W. Eggers 100
36TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x98.9; James Clarke to Patrick Geoghegan
62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Jones, executor and trustee, and another to Meyer Solomon..... 15,450
52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Meyer Solomon to Kate Jordan..... 1
66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; Henry Rosenwald and another, executors, &c., to Mathilda Veith..... 1
70TH ST, n s, 309.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x100.5; Daniel A. Moran to Mary L. Moran 1
72D ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x112.2; Lydia R. Coffin to William F. Ingamells 1
80TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Rachel Rudelsheimer..... 2,850
96TH ST, n s, 141 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary H. Myer, trustee..... 17,000
104TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Caggiano to Teresa Ferro, ½ part..... 5,000
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer to James H. Cassidy..... 26,250
113TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Charles D. Davison, referee, to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 20,000
118TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 34 ft to St. Nicholas Av x30.2x49.9x25.11; John J. Keogan to the Catholic Church of St. Thomas 1
119TH ST, s s, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, &c., to Michael Feeney 16,600
119TH ST, s s, 289 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, &c., to Michael Feeney 16,625
120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x100.11; John G. Maeder to Lydia Maeder. 1
122D ST, 211 West, 16.8x99.11; Christian Schmitt to the Church of St. Aloysius.. 12,000
122D ST, 213 West, 16.8x99.11; Anna Kuhne to the Church of St. Aloysius.... 11,800
122D ST, 215 West, 16.8x99.11; Johannes Just to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 11,800
122D ST, 215 West; Mary Costello to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 1
122D ST, 217 West, 16.8x99.11; Herman Just to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 11,800
122D ST, 209 West, 16.8x99.11; Alice Fitzgerald to the Church of St. Aloysius.... 11,750
132D ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Katharine Farrelly and another to the Church of St. Aloysius..... 12,000
135TH ST, n s, 179.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 33.11x75; Edward D. Bertine to Thomas J. McGuire 1
136TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 1
136TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 1

Recorded Leases.

DODD, MEAD & CO. to James W. Bell, Son & Co.; 5th Av, n w corner of 35th St, 10½ years..... $5,000 5,500
FAY, Michael, and another to Morris Gelb and another; 104 Cannon St, s e corner of Stanton St, 5 years..... 960
FARRELL, Patrick, to John F. Farrell; 80 Cherry St, 5 years..... 2,400
HEYZER, Sarah M., to Samuel Abrahams; 226 6th Av, 3½ years..... $3,000 3,600
SMITH, John V., to Jacob I. Alter; 239 Stanton St, s w corner of Willett St, 3 years $1,320
TOWNSHEND, John, to Valentine Gies; Park Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 109th St, 25.3x80, 2½ years 540
UNDERHILL, John Q., to John McGinnis; 140 Park Row, 9 11-12 years, $3,500, 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Catherine E., to George McCurrach; 1st Av, e s, Lot 1,157, map of Wakefield, 1 year 350
BACHRACH, Louis, to Mary L. Reed, guardian, &c.; 518 East 11th St, 5 years. 28,000
BANNEN, John, to St. Lawrence University of Canton, N. Y.; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 148th St, 3 years..... 25,000
BIGGERT, Estelle L., to American Baptist Home Mission Society; Sedgwick Av, w s, Lot 7, map of property of Louis G. Morris, 1 year..... 2,700
BRODERICK, Michael J., to John Hardy; Morris Av, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 1 year 1,500
BRYAN, Annie V., to City Trust Company; 122 West 82d St, 5 years..... 13,000
BRYAN, Annie V., to Margaret R. Bateman; Amsterdam Av, e s, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year 4,000
CALL, William, to Sarah A. Purdy; 132 West 78th St, 3 years..... 18,000
CASS, John, to William Marshall and another; Fordham Av, n w s, 540 ft from King's Bridge Road, 1-3 year..... 1,000
CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick W. Meyer; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 13,250
CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick W. Meyer; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,500
CASSIDY, James H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 41,500
CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS OF THE City of New York to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 209 to 219 West 132d St, 1 year..... 45,000
CLEMENT, Anna M., to Henry Roemer; 142d St, n s, 314.4 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 14,000
DONOHUE, Philip F., to Cecilia O. Murphy; Anthony Av, n w corner of Travers St, ½ part; also Jerome Av, n e corner of Travers St, ½ part, 3 years. 5,000
EGGERS, George W., to Julius Wolff; 35th St, n s, 294.9 ft w of 7th Av; also 35th St, n s, 505.3 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 20,000
EYMER, Bertha and John L., to Marie C. Wintjen; White Plains Road, w corner of Kossuth Av, 2 years..... 1,000
FEENEY, Michael, to Sarah A. Purdy; 119th St, s s, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 14,000
FEENEY, Michael, to Arthur Schwarzenbach; 119th St, s s, 289 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 14,000
FERRO, Joseph, and wife to Antonio Caggiano; 104th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000
GEHRIG, Anton J., and wife to Frederick and Catharine Dillemuth; 156th St, n s, 150.11 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 600
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Russell Sage; Central Park West, n w corner of 67th St, 3 years..... 30,000
HART, Nathan S., to Rosetta Hart; 348 West 16th St, 1 year 7,500
HEFFERMAN, James J., to Elizabeth L. Fowler; 120 West 64th St, 3 years..... 14,000
HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 28 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 5,000
HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 68 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 5,000
HOHL, Charles, to Philip Lahn and wife; Union Av, w s, 48 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,500
INGAMELLS, William F., to Washington Life Insurance Company; 258 West 72d St, 5 years..... 60,000
JORDAN, Kate, to Meyer Solomon; 52d St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
KATZ, Mary, to Betty Leventritt; 14th St, s s, 91.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,500
KEMPF, Lillie H. and Otto J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 117 West 124th St, 2 years..... 8,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 63th St, secures advances..... 21,500
LANE, Elizabeth, to Sallie Greenthal; 226 West 37th St, 4 years..... 2,509
LEE, Eucheria A., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 140 Park Row, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500
McDOWELL, Charles W., to Peter McDowell; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, demand 2,000
MISHKIND, Isidor, to Samuel Kahn; Madison St, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 2½ years..... 8,500
O'BRIEN, Mary S., and Agnes B. Colahan to Bowery Savings Bank; 221 and 223 East 35th St..... 3,000
PETZOLD, Bernhard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 141.8 ft n of Cedar St, 1 year..... 2,250
POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Henry F. C. Rahe; 180 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 15,000
POLSTEIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 178 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 13,000
POLSTEIN, Joseph, to American Mortgage Company; 178 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 2,000
POMEROY, Clara T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 40 Fulton St, 1 year..... 5,000
REAL ESTATE CORPORATION OF NEW York City to Mary S. Hoe; Westchester Av, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, extends to Bronx River, &c., 5 years... 495,000
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Frank and William F. Dunning, trustees, &c.; Prospect Av, n w corner of Ritter Place, 286.7 ft Jennings St, 3½ years 18,000
SCHLACHETZKY, Israel D., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 15 Division St, installments..... 1,000
SOLOMON, Meyer, to Terence Jacobson; 52d St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 12,000
TODD, Robert W., to Matilda P. and James W. White, executors, &c.; Tinton Av, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 3 years. 20,000
WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 118 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 22,000
WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 22,250
WALLACE, Robert, to John Duer, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 189 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 19,250
WALLACE, Robert, to Frances J. Gasquet and another, trustees; 103d St, s s, 154 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 22,000
WALLACE, Robert, to Sarah A. Jarvis, trustee, &c.; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 22,000
WALLACE, Robert, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 103d St, s s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000
WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, ½ year 10,500
WOLFF, Etta, to Frederick Hinners; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky..... Nom.
CLINCHY, Arthur H., to Robert B. Johnson, trustee $3,000
COIT, Emily F., guardian, to Clarence A. Eustaphine ..... Nom.
CRIMMINS, John D., to Mutual Life Insurance Company 70,000
DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company. Nom.
ELSWORTH, Ada S., to Charlotte Le R. Ferry 8,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 19,250
FRIEDRICH, Charles H., trustee, to Montrose R. Richard ..... Nom.
HAGAN, Caroline A., to Isabella Greacen, re-recorded..... 5,200
HASSENFRATZ, Louis, to Elizabeth Hassenfratz 1,600
JOHNSON, Robert B., trustee, to the Park Mortgage Company 3,000
MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to John C. Barth.. Nom.
ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Matilda Veith..... Nom.
ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Matilda Veith..... Nom.
ROSENWALD, Henry, and another, trustees, to Emma Rosenwald..... Nom.
SCHUSTER, Ludwig D., to Margaretha Schuster 1,000
SUTPHEN, John L., executor, &c., to L. Irving Reichner, executor, &c..... 15,000
SUTPHEN, John, executor, &c., to L. Irving Reichner, executor, &c..... 65,000
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Frederick M. Peyser, trustee Nom.
THE NORTHERN BUILDING SAVING and Loan Association to Margaret E. Waters 2,250
THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... 100
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to James R. Willets and another, trustees, &c..... 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to United General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen 10,000
WANDELL, Caroline, to Josephine Van Boskerck 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x80; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors... 212
GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Hyman Delinsky against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 100
MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 201.10x100; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against the Hyne Construction Company, owner and contractor 2,440
MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75x100; Bornstein Brothers against Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor. Nom.
MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75x100; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Joseph Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor 1,550
MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Jonas Freedman, owner; Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor..... 637
WEST END AV, 48; Ralph H. Reid against Henry R. Hinckley and J. M. Knox, owners; Walker & Dean, contractors 49
3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x165.3; Ferdinando Alfenito against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 200
5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 13d St, 50x100; Steel Mantel Company against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 208
17TH ST, 153 West; Tobias & Arnstein against Sarah C., or Mrs. John Quinn, owner and contractor..... 15
17TH ST, 425 and 427 West; Robert G. Kenny against John and Henry Hencken, owners and contractors..... 4,570
93D ST, 24 East; George Alexander against Henry D. and Gismond D. Greenwald, owners; F. Klingman & Co., contractors 675
137TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100; Rudolph Werner against David Cohen, owner and contractor..... 125
137TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100; Josepho Marckato and others against Peyser Bookstaver and others, owners and contractors..... 300
149TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Morris Av, 50 x106.6; the Legate Stone Company against Encrettina and Maria Biondi, owners; Biondi Brothers, contractors .. 118
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against John H. Styles, owner and contractor 282
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 405, LAWS OF 1897.
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer, with James H. Cassidy, 11 payments..... $30,000

Lis Pendens.

HILLSIDE ST, s e s, at n e s of Plot 145, map of 128 acres of the Isaac Dyckman estate, known as Fort George property, 108x200.9 to 11th Av x 152.9x312.6; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against Jennie M. Tompkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McKelvey & Mattocks.
LOTS 109 and 110, map of 330 lots at Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 40x100; Ellen Blackburn against Charles W. Furber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.
ORCHARD ST, 15; Department of Buildings against Kate Friedman and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of 6th St, 114x105; Ignatius E. Dickert against Josephine M. O'Brien and others, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Hartman.
7TH AV, 311 to 317; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Thomas S. Godwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olcott & Mestere.
11TH ST, 327 to 331 East; also 213 and 176 2d Av; Marie Kunzemann, individually and as executrix, against Jacob Kunzemann and others, faction to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, A. Palmeri.
41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Amasa W. Saltus against Abraham Frankel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. Wait.
49TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; William C. Wood against Carl Roedelsperger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Haviland.
60TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Cecilia Hollmann against Margaret Mooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Clark.
90TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.8; Francis O. De Luze and another, executors, &c., against Maggie E. Forster and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. M. Whitlock.
128TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 28x99.11; Eleventh Ward Baffk against George Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States.

96—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief herein on motion of William Wheeler Hubbell in propria persona.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Argument continued by Julien T. Davies for the petitioner, by Stanton Warburton for the respondent, and concluded by Julien T. Davies for the petitioner. Leave granted to counsel to file additional briefs within one week.

113—Samuel Castner, Jr., et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman doing business as the Pocahontas Coke and Coal Company, &c.—Argument commenced by Arthur Briesen for the petitioners.

Call for Wednesday: 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, (and 408,) 123, 124, 125.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A M.

91—Cons. Fastener Co. vs. Hays.
92—Cons. Fastener Co. vs. Bradt.
11—Wales vs. Waterbury Mfg. Co.
41—Schiff vs. United States.
43—Hewlett vs. Burrell.
55—Hahn vs. U. S.
117—Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co. vs. Coster.
93—U. S. vs. Ping Yik.
94—Same vs. Pin Kwan.
97—D'Esterre vs. City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. In bankruptcy.

1926—In re N. Y. City District Water Supply Co.
1927—In re Upper N. Y. City Water Co.
1930—In re Moritz Bauer Discharges.
1433—Lawrence Marston
1817—Samuel Ritter.
1805—George S. Harral.
1333—William H. Bemish.
1824—Agnes J. Leland.
1715—Harris Zimmerman.
1828—W. C. Romaine.
1731—Julius Schaumberger.
1811—Henry H. Elting.
1433—Joseph T. Mott.
1783—Isaac Windholz.
1789—John B. Pasca.
1750—Leopold Weiss.
1628—Perkins D. Fisher.
1800—Adolph Blitz.
1831—Joseph K. Emmet.
1243—Wise & Hein.
1630—Nicolas Bute.
Discharges under objection.
1755—Morris Becker.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush.
Adjourned cases.
411—Schmetz & Schwerin.
289—Albert B. Hilton.
1466—Charles A. Tinker.
1562—Victor A. Wilder.
257—Max Peller.
Adjourned motion.
1625—Louis Lowensohn.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Ward vs. Drake et al., Board of Public Works of Buffalo; In re statement of account of Gabriel, executor; in re separate application of McGreivey et al., for writ of certiorari to review action of Saratoga County Treasurer, &c.; in re separate applications of Matthews et al., to review action of Washington County Treasurer, &c.; People ex rel. Brooks, respondent, vs. Dillon, Mayor of New Rochelle; People ex rel. Meyers, respondent, vs. Dillon; People ex rel. Conovey, respondent, vs. Kearney.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re will of Lampson, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to respondent, payable out of the estate.

The Second National Bank of Elmira, appellant, vs. Weston, executor.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

In re general assignment of Talmage et al., individually and as copartners.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. American Banknote Company, appellant, vs. Morgan, Controller.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the ground that the Superintendent of Public Works has no power to make the contract with the relator.

In re application for removal of Rupp and another from office of Police Commissioner of Buffalo.—Appeal dismissed.

In re application to substitute Sargent as attorney; Berkley, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 231, 234, 923, 349, 217, 235, 950, 238.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kerke vs. Lederer.
2—In re Hull.
3—Smith vs. Creamer.
4—Hees vs. Dougan.
5—Bush vs. Bush.
6—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
7—Burton vs. Patterson
8—Gargan vs. York.
9—Daly vs. same.
10—Arfken vs. same.
11—Allen vs. same.
12—Armstrong vs. same.
13—Butler vs. same.
14—Began vs. same.
15—Berkley vs. same.
16—Brady vs. same.
17—Cronin vs. same.
18—Campbell vs. same.
19—Collins vs. same.
20—Chandlier vs. same.
21—Capper vs. same.
22—Deevy vs. same.
23—Davis vs. same.
24—Driscoll vs. same.
25—Farley vs. same.
26—Flay vs. same.
27—Frazee vs. same.
28—Furchelsen vs. same.
29—Faurot vs. same.
30—Funston vs. same.
31—Grabe vs. same.
32—Fraulville vs. same.
33—Gallagher vs. same.
34—Hennessy vs. same.
35—Herlihy vs. same.
36—Kiernan vs. same.
37—Kenny vs. same.
38—Lang vs. same.
39—Lesson vs. same.
40—Meehan vs. same.
41—Mahoney vs. same.
42—Moody vs. same.
43—Milburn vs. same.
44—Milmore vs. same.
45—Mengoni vs. same.
46—Murphy vs. same.
47—Murray vs. same.
48—Mulcare vs. same.
49—Mooney vs. same.
50—McDonough vs. same.
51—McCarthy vs. same.
52—McManus vs. same.
53—Oppenheim vs. same.
54—O'Connell vs. same.
78—Seymour v

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 69¾@64c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 29½@c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 55¾c; No. 2 barley, 38½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.00; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$9.65; lard, per 100-lb, $5.80@$5.90; short ribs sides (loose,) $5.55@$5.95; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Those members of the trade who had counted upon broadening speculation and enhanced prices were doomed to disappointment yesterday. The movement was a sluggish professional business, with more sluggish fluctuation in values. The wind was nearly all taken from the bulls' sails by unfavorable advices from the English market. When the market opened, but little resistance was made to half-hearted efforts on the part of the more prominent shorts to dislodge long cotton. First sales revealed a decline of 1@3 points, and all through the morning the breach between Monday's closing figures and prevailing quotations gradually widened. Later in the day there were brief periods of stability, during which prices rebounded a point or two, but as a whole, the market was not a successful one from whatever quarter viewed. Receipts at the ports of late have been gradually creeping up to a formidable volume as compared with those of a year ago, and, although this increase was ascribed by amateur statisticians as merely the result of the forward movement of recent purchases by exporters, it gave rise to rumors that cotton had been extensively held back until the present time, and that from now on a heavier movement should be expected. The attitude of spot holders in the South toward American and European buyers remains the same. In all instances outside quotations are demanded, and every concession on the part of sellers is followed by a further rise in asking rates. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7⅝c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7⅝c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.56	7.59	7.55	7.57@7.58
February	7.49	7.52	7.48	7.51@7.53
March	7.50	7.53	7.48	7.51@7.52
April	7.47	7.47	7.45	7.47@7.49
May	7.47	7.50	7.45	7.47@7.48
June	7.47	7.47	7.46	7.47@7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48@7.49
August	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.45@7.46
September	6.85	6.87	6.80	6.80@6.90
October	6.73	6.74	6.71	6.73@
November	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69@6.70
December	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.71

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Spot cotton: Fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 19,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 4⅝d; futures opened steady, sellers 1-64d decline on near months, unchanged on distant months; closed irregular, net unchanged to 2-64d decline. January, 4.37d; January-February, 4.27d; February-March, 4.23d; March-April, 4.19d; April-May, 4.13d; May-June, 4.12@4.13; June-July, 4.10d; July-August, 4.08d; August-September, 4.02@4.03; September-October, 3.55@; October-November, 3.48@; November-December, 3.45½@. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths, the higher price asked checks business.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 23.—There is a slight increase in the wool business this week, but the demand is yet quiet compared with a few weeks ago. Territory wools show some falling off in activity, but prices are firm. Fleece wools continue slow in demand with prices largely nominal on account of few sales. The market for Australian wools is quiet, and in the absence of sales, prices are nominal. The following are the quotations for the leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 33@34c; delaine, 33@34c; XX and XX and above, 35@36c; delaine, 38@40c; No. 1 combing, 38@39c; No. 2 combing, 36@37c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; No. 2 do, 34@35c; No. 1 Illinois, combing, 35@36c; No. 2 do, 34@35c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 26@27c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 32@33c; delaine, Michigan, 34@35c; Kentucky and Indiana, fine blood, combing, 27½@29c; ⅜ blood, 29@30c; Missouri, ¼ blood, combing, 27c; ⅜ blood, 27c; braid combing, 23½@24c; Lake and Georgia, 24@25c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 22@24c; scoured, 60@63c; Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 19@22c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 65@68c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 60@63c; medium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c; Australian, scoured basis, spot prices, combing, superfine, 88@90c; good, 80@87c; average, 85c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 9-16	73¼	72 9-16	73¼
July	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
May	39 3-16	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66⅜	67 1-16	66⅜	67
July	67¼	67⅜	67 3-16	67⅜
Corn—				
May	33	33¼	32⅞	33¼
July	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	35⅞
Oats—				
May	23⅜	23½	23¼	23½
July	22½	22 9-16	22½	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The net results of yesterday's wheat market were advances of ⅛@⅞c, with closing prices at the best point of the day and equal to the highest point attained on Monday. A stronger tone seemed to prevail than on the previous day, as there were fewer reactions, while the support came from several quarters and was well sustained throughout. So quickly were these declines recovered that they made little impression upon the minds of traders, and the bull element was disposed to look upon the whole development as distinctly favorable. The chief influence of strength came from the same source as that of Monday; that is, the French markets, which made another gain of 20@40 points, making an advance since last Thursday of 1@1½c per bushel. Crop accounts from France were of the usual bullish nature and generally accepted as the cause for continued strength. Early in the day unfavorable weather reports from the West proved to be of considerable influence in the market and led to some St. Louis buying. Foreign houses also took a little wheat, and scalpers bought for a further advance. A decrease of 1,254,000 bushels was noted in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, of which 1,900,000 bushels were made in European supplies. The Liverpool market showed ⅝d loss at one time early in the day, but so far recovered that last prices were only ⅛d under the previous night. Receipts at all interior points were 206,000 bushels, against 638,000 bushels a year ago.

DULUTH, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅛c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 63½c; May, 64⅝c; July, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65⅛@66c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅛@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55⅛@56c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 34½@44½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40c for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Flour and bran unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter Patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $1.80@$1.25 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50; Winter middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17.50@$18; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oil meal, $26.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $21@$22; beef hams, $21.50@$22. DRESSED—Hogs, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6½c; 12 lb, 6@6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¾@9c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c asked; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 8d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 20 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Butter—Finest United States and Canadian, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s 6d; American finest, colored, 50s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅞d. Linseed Oil—24s.

COFFEE.—The outlook when the market opened yesterday morning was not a cheerful one either as regards the volume of speculation or the movement of prices. The European markets were seen to have broken heavily—considerably more than our decline of last night justified—and the crop movement in Brazil far exceeded expectations of the most hopeful bear. Coupled with these factors was an abnormally small movement from American warehouses, while demand for the spot article seemed to have run its course, at least for the time being. Prices declined 5@10 points at the opening, and during the forenoon the market showed feeble recuperative power. In the early afternoon, however, there was a decided change for the better in the general undercurrent of sentiment and tone of the market. At the close the market was firm in tone, with prices 5@10 points net higher. Total sales were 25,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	6.85@6.95
February	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
March	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.95@7.00
April	...	...	...	7.00@7.10
May	6.90	7.15	6.90	7.10@7.15
June	...	...	...	7.15@7.20
July	7.05	7.20	7.05	7.20@7.25
August	...	...	...	7.25@7.30
September	7.20	7.35	7.20	7.30@7.35
October	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.35@7.40
November	...	...	...	7.35@7.45
December	7.30	7.50	7.30	7.45@7.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200; receipts, 14,000 bags, two days; stock, 544,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¾ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., 3¼@1¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened irregular, ¼@½f lower; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged on near months, and ¼f higher on far months; sales, 37,000 bags. January, 43; February, 43.25; March, 43.50; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 45; August, 45.30; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.26; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$075; exchange, 7 29-32d; receipts, 21,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 180,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25. Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 35@; 30c off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime White-yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; boiled oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 53@53¾c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 51c. Resin—A, E, C, and D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.30@$1.35; G, $1.45; H, $1.70@$1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 50@50½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.00@$2.00.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, 8@8.50; little calves, $4; fed calves, $4; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; medium to choice lambs, $5.50@$7; Canada lambs, $6.70. HOGS—$4.85@$5; pigs, $4.75@$4.90; State pigs, $5.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW&j24

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. R. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Persons, John H. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names or whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d13-1aw6wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
j24-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county and city, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d27-1aw7wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 293 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 293 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Haines, Emelia Sneider, Emma Steerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Hills, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. R. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Adm'rs Dearing & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLING & JENKINS, Adm'rs Attorneys, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. B. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jy11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter B. Meyer, auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

Goerck St.	24.2	87.5		
		75	75	No. 325 Rivington St.
		37.6		

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,028.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

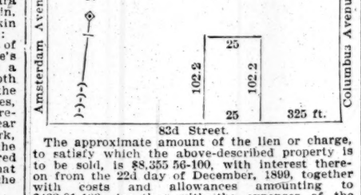
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.

84th Street.



83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355.40-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw8wTu&F&ja24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Tw

BOY ACCUSES A POLICEMAN

Messenger's Charge Against Teator Under Investigation.

Story of the Alleged Finding of a Pocketbook and Division of Its Contents.

Milton H. Teator, a policeman connected with the Mercer Street Station, Capt. Chapman's command, was transferred to the East Twenty-second Street Station by order of Chief Devery last Saturday night, "for the good of the service." This is the usual information vouchsafed to the public when the Chief decides on transfers. In this instance it appears, according to Inspector Thompson, that the patrolman's conduct is still under investigation, although he continues to wear the uniform of the department and was on post yesterday afternoon.

The circumstances leading up to Teator's transfer occurred on Monday of last week in Fourteenth Street, where he was then on duty, and the charges on which he was brought before the Inspector last Thursday were made by Thomas Flashlan, a messenger boy in the employ of the American District Messenger Company's branch office in the Morton House. Just what Flashlan told to the Inspector could not be learned from that official. The boy, however, when seen at the office yesterday, said, in the presence of Manager Montgomery, that the story as set forth below was exactly the one he told to Capt. Chapman and to Inspector Thompson, with the exception of the alleged subornation practiced on him in the corridor of Police Headquarters.

On Monday, Jan. 15, in the forenoon, Flashlan said, he was out on a messenger call. While returning to the office, and as he was passing along Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and University Place, he saw a woman kick a pocketbook that she had either dropped or that had been lying on the walk. The boy darted forward and picked up the purse. He had no more than done so when a "barker" employed by a dental concern in the vicinity grabbed him, and, taking the pocketbook from him, passed it to Policeman Teator, who was standing by. Flashlan had had time to peep into the pocketbook and saw that it contained a goodly roll of bills. As soon as Teator got hold of the purse the boy said he jumped on a car going east on Fourteenth Street. Flashlan said he followed the car and asked the policeman what he had done with the pocketbook.

"I gave it to the lady it belonged to," was, according to the boy, the reply of the policeman.

Flashlan said he then went to the office, reported on his call, and obtained permission of the manager to go out to see a policeman on the corner. He found Teator, he said, in conversation with the employe of the dental establishment, and demanded to know to whom he had given the pocketbook. The boy said that Teator then pulled the pocketbook from his hip pocket, and, passing it to the "barker," told the latter to go into the hallway, take the money out, and give the messenger 75 cents. The man did as he was bid, and gave the messenger a dollar bill to get changed. When Flashlan came back he gave a twenty-five-cent piece to the dental man, and Teator, he said, then handed him the pocketbook, which was empty, and told him to throw it into the sewer.

"And did you do it?" the boy was asked.

"Yes, I did it because the cop told me," said he.

Flashlan said he then reported the facts to Manager Montgomery, who sent him at once to Capt. Chapman. The latter made out a complaint, which was sent to Inspector Thompson at Headquarters, and a few days later the boy was told to appear and tell his story before the Inspector. In relation to this he told the following story:

"I was told to go to 300 Mulberry Street and see Inspector Thompson. When I got to the place there were a lot of policemen standing in the hallway down stairs, and as soon as I came in several of them took me to one side and told me that when I was brought up before the Inspector and the policeman was pointed out to me I must say that I was not sure he was the man. The whole thing frightened me, and I didn't know what to do, but I was told several times that I must say this. When I went up to the Inspector's office there were several policemen in the outer office, and they told me the same thing, but more quietly. Then I went in and told the story as I have told it here, to the Inspector. Teator was sitting in the room, and Inspector Thompson said to me, 'Is this the man?'"

"What did you say?" he was asked.

"I said I was not sure. Then I was told that I could go, and that's the last I heard of the thing."

Inspector Thompson was seen at Headquarters and asked about the affair. "The boy," he said, "told several different stories; but I won't talk of the case while it is under investigation." Chief Devery also refused to say anything about the matter.

Flashlan's story of being approached in the corridor of Headquarters is not a new experience. Chiefs Conlin and McCullagh several times issued orders that on trial days the corridors should be kept clear of policemen, if having come to their ears that friends of the accused policemen had sent witnesses away, telling them that the cases had been postponed. When the cases were afterward called and the witnesses did not appear the complaints were dismissed.

Hundreds have been cured of dangerous Lung and Throat troubles with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For names, residences, and dates, see Jayne's Medical Almanac. Free, at your druggist. —Adv.

COLLARS.

2,000 dozen,—4 ply linen.
Eighteen varieties of shape, including the fashionable high "turn over," "Military," "lap," "space," and Standard models.
Round or square corners.
These are the standard 15 cent Collars,—taken from regular stock.
$1.25 per dozen.
65 cents per half dozen.
Sold during the sale, by the dozen and half dozen only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

$3.00
Monarch Pats
The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'
Don't Pay $3.00 for This Shoe.
WE ARE SELLING THEM AT
$2.45
All Styles. All Widths.
BYCK BROS
DOWNTOWN STORE ONLY,
S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from most highly refined ingredients and free from alum and ammonia.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime, and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

YING HONG'S BODY COMING HERE

Dead Man Said to Have Been the Wealthiest Chinese in America.

The body of Ying Hong, Grand Master of the Chinese Order of Lun Gee Tong in the United States and Canada, is on its way to this city from Toronto, where he died Saturday. The body will lie in state at the New York headquarters of the society, at 16 Pell Street, until Friday, when the funeral will be celebrated with a great feast.

According to New York representatives of the society, the dead Grand Master was the wealthiest Chinese in America and the proprietor of laundries all over the country. The society rooms on Pell Street have been decorated with red bunting in preparation for the funeral services, and are dim with the smoke of incense burning in honor of the dead man.

MAGISTRATE POOL INJURED.

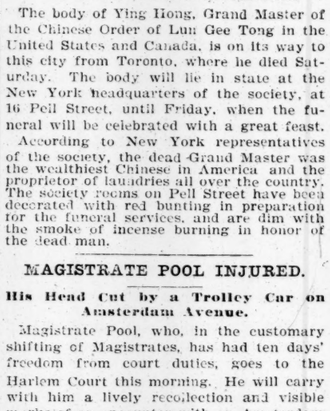
His Head Cut by a Trolley Car on Amsterdam Avenue.

Magistrate Pool, who, in the customary shifting of Magistrates, has had ten days' freedom from court duties, goes to the Harlem Court this morning. He will carry with him a lively recollection and visible marks of an encounter with an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car. The marks consist of a cut over the right eye, requiring three stitches to close it, and a consequent court-plaster disfigurement. The recollection is about as follows:

Monday morning the Magistrate started from his home to come down town. He has always avoided trolley cars, both as destroyers of man and agencies of transportation, and he says of them, "You never know when you are going to sit down or get on or off." So, as was his custom, he started for the Eighty-first Street elevated station to take a Sixth Avenue train. It was necessary for him to cross Amsterdam Avenue. The Magistrate let a northbound surface car pass him before crossing, and then, seeing none approaching from the opposite direction, he stepped cut into the middle of the avenue. Just as he was about to step from the south track a car running swiftly struck him. He was insensible for a moment, but soon revived in a near-by drug store. Yesterday Magistrate Pool was able to be about.

Lecture on "The Castled Rhine."

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver the fifth lecture in the course on "Romance of Travel and History" at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "The Castled Rhine." He will give a description of the Rhine from its source to the ocean, together with the legends concerning the points along its banks.



The bargain-pot is still boiling.
Plenty of fuel on hand to keep it hot.
Men's shoes: Black Calfskin, Russet, Vici Kid, Button, Blucher, Lace, High Skating.
Most of them were $4.50 and $5.
Take pot-luck at $2.25.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BARS OUT DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS

S. R. Smith Infirmary Has an Outbreak of Erysipelas to Cope With.

There was a meeting of the medical staff of the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, and at its conclusion it was announced that for the present no more diphtheria patients could be taken at the contagious disease wing of the institution. This action was not taken because of the wing being crowded, but because the wing is needed for other uses.

Several cases of erysipelas have broken out in one of the wards of the institution. It was decided that ordinary methods were not equal to the task of stamping it out, so it was arranged to remove all the patients to the contagious disease wing and keep them under observation and treatment there. Meanwhile the ward will be thoroughly overhauled and the walls torn out and replaced.

The hospital cases of diphtheria occurring in the borough will now have to be brought to Manhattan or Brooklyn for treatment.

Fire Captains Retired.

Capt. George W. Van Cott of Engine Company No. 134, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Andrew Gaffney of Engine Company No. 9, in East Broadway, Manhattan, were placed on the retired list yesterday. Capt. Van Cott was retired on the certificate of the Brooklyn fire surgeons, having been on the sick list for more than a year. Capt. Gaffney was retired on his own application, having served more than twenty years on the force. Both men will receive pensions of $1,000.

UPRIGHT BOILER EXPLODES.

Building in Front Street Damaged and an Engineer Injured.

A large upright boiler on the second floor of the five-story building at 53 Front Street exploded yesterday morning, breaking nearly all the windows in the building, tearing a large hole in the floor, and injuring Charles Williams, the engineer of the building. Williams, who was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, lives at 6 St. Edwards Street, Brokolyn. Several other men on the same floor were cut and injured slightly by flying fragments of glass and iron. Williams was standing near the boiler when the explosion occurred. The beams of the ceiling of the second floor were twisted and bent by the force of the explosion, but a Building Inspector who examined the structure decided that it was safe.

Henry Adams, dealer in molasses and syrups, occupies the building. His loss is about $1,000. The damage to the building was about the same amount.

$20,000 for an Aggrieved Husband.

Frederick C. Hinkle obtained a verdict for $20,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday in his suit against John C. Hayes to recover $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his former wife. The suit, which was tried before Justice Gildersleeve, was a sequel to the divorce suit brought by Mr. Hinkle against his wife, a year ago, in which Mr. Hayes was named as co-respondent. Mr. Hinkle is a traveling salesman, while Mr. Hayes is a Wall Street broker. Soon after Hinkle obtained his decree of divorce Hayes and Mrs. Hinkle were married.

Silk.

15,000 yards Fancy Taffetas and Novelty Silks,—including corded and fancy weaves,—stripes, plaids and checks.
Various textures,—suitable for shirtwaists, trimmings or gowns.
75 cents, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard;
Formerly $1.25 to $3.50 per yard.

Black Satin Brocade,—floral and conventional figures,
75 cents per yard;
Formerly $1.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Second Floor.

100 dozen. Made of imported Madras, fancy Piques, Embroidered, hemstitched Lawn, Sateen Broche, novelty French Percale, fancy white Madras and Madapolam.
Various handsome designs,—stripes or detached figures. Tailor-made.
$2.00 each;
Usual prices, $3.50, $4.00 and $6.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CONSTRUCTION—THAT'S IT.

That makes your old pieces heirlooms and in our new pieces that will make them heirlooms, too. Construction is paramount and is the part you see least. We would like to point this out to you, so come in and see many odd pieces reduced this month, especially in bedroom and dining room furniture. Yet if none of these will fit, and you have a corner that is contrary, we will gladly furnish a design and estimate specially low just now. Either way—from the floor or made to order, you can get CONSTRUCTION, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. TO-DAY, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

Great Sale of Laces! | Great Sale of Laces! | Great Sale of Laces!

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-Day, Wednesday,
A Great Three Days' Sale of
Laces, Nets and Flouncings
At Less Than Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

We have been preparing for this sale since the first of the year and have gathered the largest stock ever offered at any special sale in New York—not old, out-of-date trash, but new, fresh goods, suitable for Garments, Gowns and Trimmings. We quote below a few of the prices—no doubt they will interest you, but that is not all we want. We want you to be convinced, to come to this sale beginning to-day and see for yourself the great values we offer. We promise you you will not be disappointed.

Chantilly, Spanish, Spanish Guipure, Llama, Cluny, Oriental, Duchesse, Renaissance, Point de Paris, Point d'Alencon and Point Gaze Laces, mostly in match sets,
Formerly 18c. to 75c. yard,
7c. to 25c. yard.

Silk Chantilly, La Tosca and Russian Drapery Nets, Plain, Figured and Chenille Dotted, in Black, Cream and Colors, 45 inches wide,
Worth 1.50 to 2.50 yard,
65c. and 95c. yard.

Very fine Black All-Silk Chantilly Lace Drapery Nets, latest designs and made of the best silk, 45 inches wide,
Cost to import 3.50 yard,
1.48.

Chantilly, Spanish and Spanish Guipure Silk Lace Flouncings in Black, White and Cream, 45 and 48 inches wide,
Import price 1.45 to 2.50 yard,
65c. yard.

Black Spangled and Beaded Nets, 27 inches wide,
Former prices 1.75 and 2.00 yard,
75c. yard.

Cluny Lace, All-Over Net, in White, Cream and Butter, 27 inches wide,
Regular value 85c. yard,
48c. yard.

Renaissance, Duchesse and Point de Paris All-Over Nets, in White, Cream and Butter, 27 inches wide,
Regular price 1.75 yard,
85c. yard.

Point Applique, Chantilly, Marquise, Escurial and Gramont Codet Laces, 8 and 10 inches wide, Black, White and Butter,
Cost to import 3.25 and 3.90 yard,
1.23 and 1.48 yard.

Real Irish Lace Revers, with Collars in White and Butter,
Formerly 1.98,
48c. each.

Black Escurial and Marquise Lace Capes, with and without spangles,
Former price 3.50 to 7.00,
1.98 each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

The Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company

52d Annual Statement United States Branch—Statement 31st Dec., 1899.

REAL ESTATE	$1,855,750.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	2,320,656.25
STATE AND CITY BONDS	352,981.25
BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS	3,307,350.00
BANK BALANCES AND ALL OTHER ASSETS	1,590,590.79
Total Assets	$9,427,328.29
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	4,776,050.60
Surplus	$4,651,277.69

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....Chairman
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES E. PULSFORD, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HENRY W. EATON, Resident Manager. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy Manager.
JNO. J. MARTIN, Agency Superintendent.

A $2.00 Madras Pajama,
we sell at
$1.15.
A special for this week.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Marie Dressler 20 Min. in Shirtwaists. Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone. Duncan's Collies. Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c. 5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
AMERICAN "ADMIRABLY PUT ON."—Times.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. AT 9:15. in THE MAGIC MELODY AT THE LOWER HARBOUR. Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,100 seats, 25c
WALLACK'S THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO will be on MONDAY, JAN. 29TH. Seats for Jan. 22 will be good opening night. Other seats must be exchanged. Box Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seats on sale 6 weeks in advance.
COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH. MATINEE TODAY 2 & 8. ONE FOOT OUT BACK JULY. GAY MASQUERADERS, 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville. Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.
CASINO! 1st Matinee To-day (Wed.) Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.
BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. A STRANGER in a STRANGE LAND

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company. LAST 2 WEEKS. The Maneuvers of Jane. Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled. —THE AMBASSADOR.—
LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. "The most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "It aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating, and others.
EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.
Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.
GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY. Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.
MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Last 2 Weeks. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.
GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Knickerbocker. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. LAST WEEK. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c.
Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND THE CHRIS WONDERFUL LAMP
KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON. Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.
THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. East 14th St. "A High Ball." Caiceda, The Nawns.
THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. The New Magnificent Spectacle, BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists.
Mr. Emil Paur, Mr. Walter Damrosch, } Conductors.
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
To-morrow, Thursday Ev'g, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME. Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Program: Overture "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Ganymed" for Contralto and Orchestra, L. V. Saar; Symphony No. 4, B flat major, Beethoven; Songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Franz; Overture, "Prometheus," Goldmark.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Two Piano Recitals. MENDELSSOHN HALL. THUR. AFT., Jan. 25. WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock. Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY
MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC
BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.
Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NEVER AGAIN.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MR. JOHN DREW in the Tyranny of Tears. 8:15 Sat. Mat.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, LIEDERKRANZ. Two Happy Days. Thursday, "IM WEISSEN ROESSL."
HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20, Mats. To-day & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony
HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.